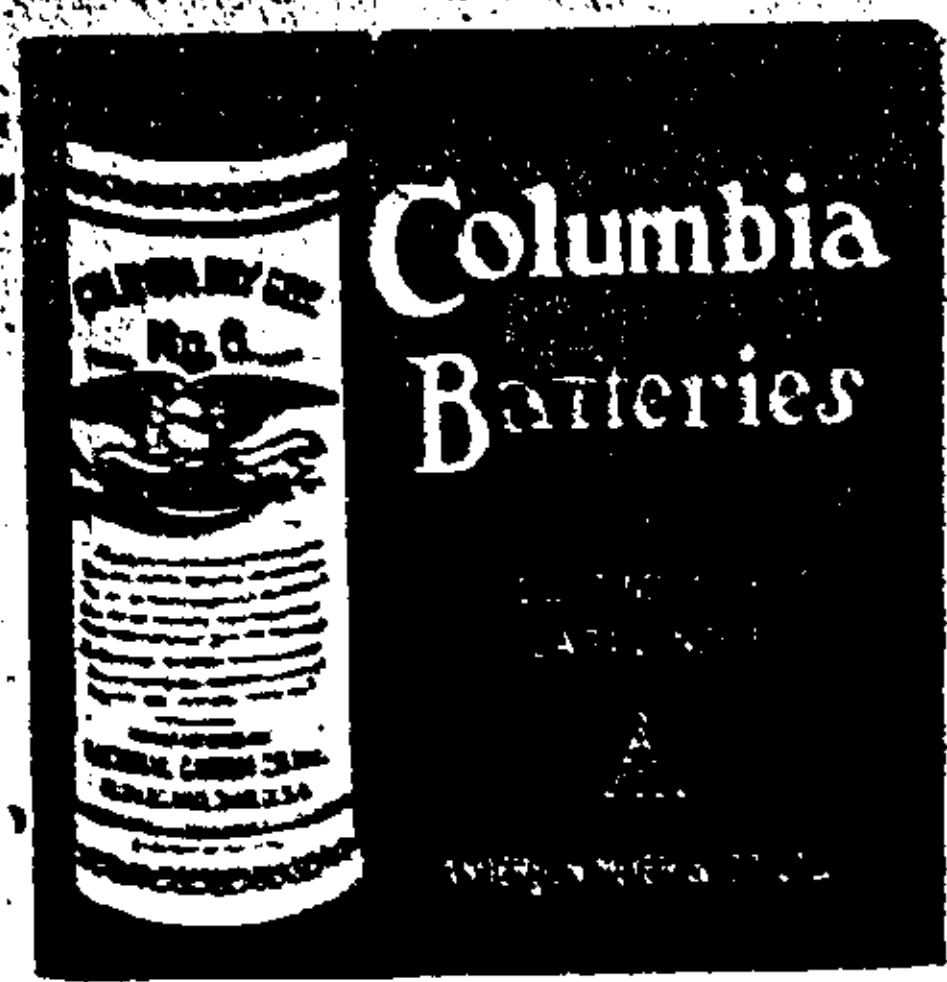




The Hongkong Telegraph

FOUNDED 1881
No. 12,178

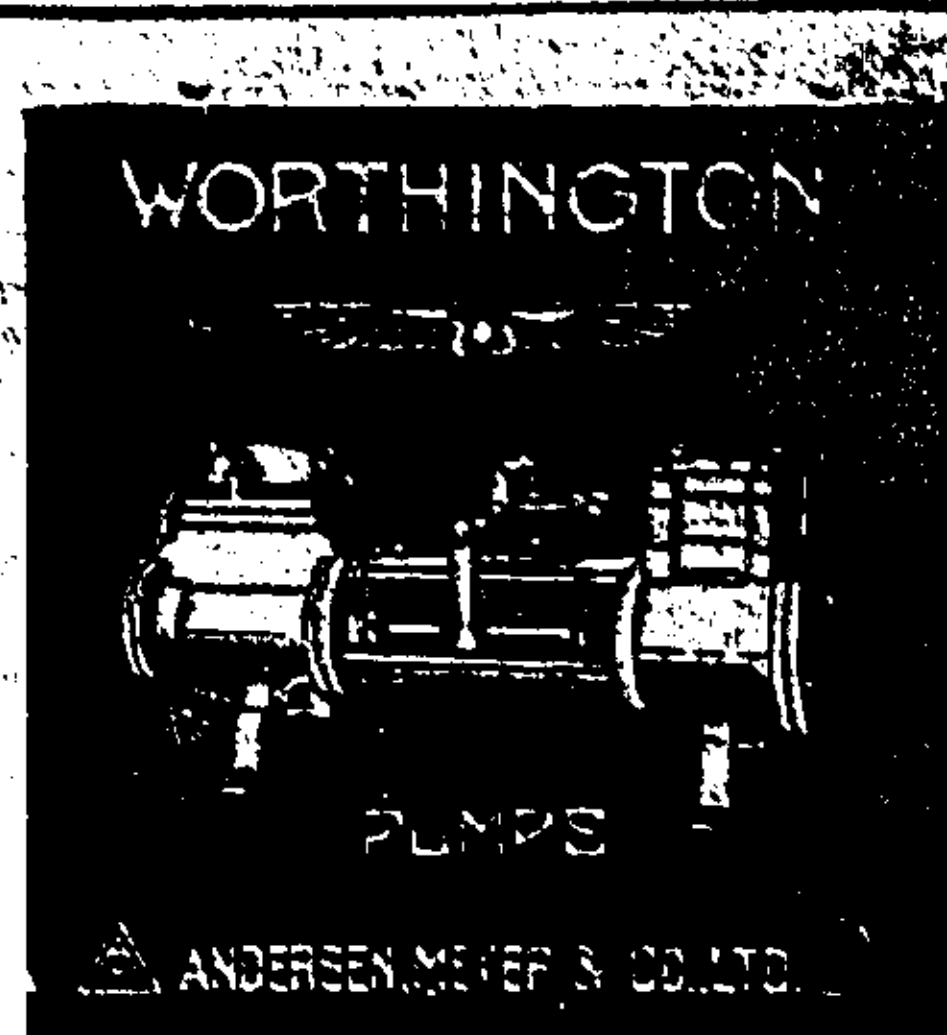
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FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1921.

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REINFORCEMENTS FOR UPPER SILESIA.

Germany Ready to Fulfill Supreme Council Ruling.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 28.

The Cabinet to-day discussed the latest Upper Silesian development. It is understood that the meeting of the Supreme Council may again be somewhat delayed.

Reuter learns that the German Foreign Minister handed the French Ambassador in Berlin a Note stating that the German Government will acknowledge the decision of the Supreme Council, which it understands will meet shortly to deal with the question of the transport of a French division across Germany.

German Rights Under Peace Treaty.

Later.

As regards the German Note to France, it is authoritatively explained in London, that Germany is entitled under the Treaty of Versailles to refuse the French request for transport of troops, but is willing to submit what she considers a breach of the treaty to the three Powers collectively.

Conciliatory British Reply to France.

London, July 28.

The Cabinet, at a meeting attended by the Dominion Premiers, formulated a Note to France which, it is understood, emphasises the necessity of joint Anglo-French action in Upper Silesia.

Instead of independent ventures, which are apparently favoured in some quarters in France, the Note, couched in conciliatory terms, hopes to smooth the difficulties, although a conference on August 4 is at present regarded as impossible in consequence of recent French action.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE DISCUSSES NAVAL PLANS.

Separate Colonial Fleets, with Co-operation and Co-ordination.

London, July 28.

The Imperial Conference discussions are reaching a state of finality. It is understood that the policy laid down in 1917, that each Dominion will provide its own Navy and protect its own bases has been reaffirmed. The Conference gave attention to the growing importance of oil fuel, and is now considering the provision of oil-storage at all important naval bases.

In consequence of the realisation that raids on the mercantile marine are likely to bulk more largely in war time operations in the future, it is urged that the Dominions should be prepared to undertake the local control of communications and to protect coastal trade where possible with light cruisers and submarines, while the Dominions will train their own personnel. Importance is also believed to be attached by the Conference to Imperial co-ordination of the convoy system, the Dominions encouraging the construction of merchantmen readily convertible into weapons of defence and offence. As far as is ascertainable the Conference, after accepting the principle of separate Navies, will devote its energies towards mutual co-operation and co-ordination with a view to maintaining vital sea communications in war time and building up Navies, strong enough to combat likely enemies.

IMPERIAL AIR COMMUNICATIONS.

Outline of Plans.

London, July 28.

While the Pacific question occupied much time at the Imperial Conference, rapid progress was made with other subjects, like the Constitution question and the naval defence of the Empire. It is hoped to dispose of the outstanding questions at the week-end. The Conference is at present discussing air communications. The report of the special committee thereon has not yet been published, but it is understood that it discusses several schemes based roughly on the early institution of a permanent service of airships to Egypt, with experimental flights in the direction of India, Australia, and South Africa, developing subsequently a permanent regular service to those Dominions. The latter will involve a considerable addition to the airship fleet, costing, according to the newspapers, £2,000,000. Reuter believes £6,000,000 nearer the mark. The scheme, if adopted, will involve the establishment of mooring-mast stations. It is suggested that two in Australia and one each in Ceylon and Kenya (South Africa) will suffice.

AUSTRALIANS V. ESSEX.

Fine Effort by Cantab Captain.

London, July 28.

At Southend, before three thousand spectators, in brilliant weather, the Australians, on a fast-wicket, completed their innings for 435. Collins carried his score to 119, including a six and 15 fours. Andrews and Gregory scored 59 and 50 respectively. London took 7 wickets for 144. Essex, in their second innings, have made 136 for 4 (Hubert Ashton 66 not out).

County Cricket.

Hampshire won by an innings and 83 runs. Yorkshire won by an innings and 397 runs.

"AFTER THE WAR."

Date of Official Termination.

London, July 28.

In the House of Commons, asked whether he was able to announce the approximate date of the official termination of the war, Mr. Lloyd George replied September 1 next, except as regards Turkey.

NEW TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

Great Northern Company Gets Concession.

Christiania, July 28.

It is reported that the Soviet Government has granted the Great Northern Telegraph Company a concession to work a telegraph system between Russia, Denmark, Japan and China, whereby the Company must establish stations at Moscow and Petrograd.

QUEEN OF HOLLAND GOES ON HOLIDAY.

The Hague, July 28.

Now that the Cabinet crisis has been settled Queen Wilhelmina, accompanied by Princess Juliana, sails on August 3, aboard the steamer Merope on a visit to the Norwegian Fjords.

DUTCH SHIPPING BILL.

The Hague, July 28.

The Dutch South African Shipping Subsidy Bill has passed the first Chamber by 19 votes 13.

THE DEMPSEY-CARPENTIER CINEMA PICTURES.

Amazing Device for Outwitting the Official Exhibitors.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 28.

The Dempsey-Carpentier fight had a sequel in the Obanuary Court, London, which to-day granted the Western Import Company a perpetual injunction restraining the exhibition of the film in breach of their copyright. It was explained that the defendants were innocent victims of a fraud, and had done everything to minimise damage to the plaintiffs through the exhibition of a fraudulent film. How the latter was secured was narrated by the perpetrator to an interviewer. The perpetrator, a young New Yorker, engaged a camera-operator, who climbed to the water-tower outside the stadium on the eve of the fight, drilled a hole in an iron tank on the top of the tower, letting out the water, and another hole in which a telescopic lens was fixed. On the termination of the fight the New Yorker lifted the lid of the tank and found that the operator, who had been fourteen hours inside, had fainted, but had secured a copy of the picture, with the exception of the last round, a copy of which the New Yorker obtained by bribing an operator at a private show of the official film. The New Yorker then sailed in a fast boat to London, where he sold the prints, selling them also throughout the Continent. They were actually being exhibited in London when the plaintiffs' manager arrived with the official pictures.

DEATH OF MR. BURDETT-COUTTS, M.P.

Widower of Wealthy Peeress.

London, July 28.

The death is announced of Mr. William Lehman Ashmead-Bartlett Burdett-Coutts.

[Mr. Burdett-Coutts was the widower of the late Baroness Burdett-Coutts (one of the then rare peeresses in their own right), whom he married in 1881, assuming his wife's name. The deceased gentleman, who had been the Conservative M.P. for Westminster since 1885, was born in the U.S.A. in 1851, his father being Mr. Ellis Bartlett, of Plymouth, New England. His grandparents on both sides were British. Mr. Burdett-Coutts took an extensive part in public work, also assisting in the carrying out of the philanthropic plans of his wife, one of the wealthiest women in the United Kingdom.]

THE PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

Washington Quite Satisfied with Japanese Reply.

Washington, July 28.

Official circles are entirely satisfied with Japan's reply to the Pacific conference. The way is now clear for the preliminary negotiations respecting time and place of meeting. Details of procedure and comprehensive consideration of the agenda before the delegations assemble is regarded as assured.

American officials consider that Japanese opinion respecting subjects not for discussion, cable earlier, is not a condition of Japanese acceptance, but a forecast of the Japanese attitude when agenda negotiations begin.

NEW YORK BUSINESS MAN'S AFFAIRS.

Protective Steps "Merely Personal."

New York, July 28.

It is announced that the personal affairs of Mr. Louis Liggett, head of the United Drug Company and of Liggett's International Co., have been placed in the hands of trustees, owing to a decline in the market price of the company's common stock and for the purpose of conserving Mr. Liggett's assets and protecting his creditors. Mr. Liggett has issued a statement emphasising that the situation is merely personal, and that it does not in any way affect the financial soundness of the (Drug) Company or of the International Co., or their respective subsidiaries.

FRANCE'S ATTITUDE SIMPLY PRECAUTIONARY.

President's Declaration at International Regatta.

Paris, July 26 (delayed).

As guest of the city of Havre and of the French Maritime and Colonial League, M. Millerand attended the International Regatta. He reviewed the French Channel Squadron and Allied warships anchored in the roadstead, the British cruiser Dauntless and the American battleship Pittsburg being especially conspicuous.

Speaking at the dinner of the Chamber of Commerce, M. Millerand said that France had to fight and pay dearly for peace. Now she means to keep it and to provide in every way against any surprise; otherwise France has no ambition. "French Imperialism" he stated, is a meaningless expression—Havas.

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

To "Resume Business Soon."

Paris, July 26 (delayed).

The stockholders of the Banque Industrielle de Chine held a general meeting to-day with M. Andrew Bertholot as chairman, supported by Weng Teong-tse, representing the Chinese Government, and Count De Ferol, representing a Peking syndicate.

Resolutions were passed approving the accounts, also the Board's application to the Court for a transactional settlement of its liabilities. The situation is now quite hopeful, hardly any doubt subsisting as to the bank's ability to weather out the crisis and resume business soon. The Chinese Government's sensible, far-seeing standpoint in the affair is most favourably commented upon.—Havas.

BANK OF FRANCE DISCOUNT RATE.

Paris, July 28.

The Bank of France has reduced its discount rate to 5½ per cent. [This makes the rate the same as that announced last week by the Bank of England.]

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

Another Mutiny Breaks Out.

Shanghai, July 29.

It is reported that a mutiny broke out at Changsha, in Hunan on Wednesday against the action of Tschun, Chao Hang-tek. The city has been plundered.

(Other Early and Special Telegrams on Page 2.)

COURT MARTIAL.

Wilts. Officer Charged.

TO-DAY'S HEARING.

The Court Martial was continued at Victoria Barracks this morning, in which Lieut. A. J. Thompson, 2nd Wilts. Regt. is charged with fraudulently misapplying regimental funds to his own use during the months of March April and May the sums being \$19.80, \$103 and \$4.30. He is alternatively charged with, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, disobeying the lawful command of his superior officer, in that he did not bank the money which he received weekly, although ordered to do so by Major A. W. Timmis. He is also charged with making false entries in the cash book.

The Court again consisted of Lieut. Col. Clement-Smith, 22nd Punjabis (President), Major H. M. Edwards, D.S.O., R.E., Major W.C. Downing, R.G.A., Major H. C. Bagnall, D.S.O., R.G.A., and Capt. Leslie-Smith, 22nd Punjabis. Major O.L. Hickling, D.S.O., R.G.A., acted as Judge Advocate and the prosecution was conducted by Capt. A.H. Blackly, 2nd Wilts. Regt.

Accused, who is defended by Mr. G.G.N. Tinson, pleads not guilty to all charges.

Cross-examined by Capt. Blackly, accused said he did not keep the chits because he carried on on the same principles as his predecessor. He did not take any steps to ascertain that the money handed to him by the Lance-Corporal was correct because he did not consider it his duty to do so. He admitted that once the chits were destroyed he had no further check at all. Lieut. Farmer was often present when Lieut. Thompson handed over the money. He admitted that he made an entry of \$18.70 in his cash book in respect of Feb. 11th when it should have been \$23. He was aware that credit balance could be carried forward, but in the case of the \$4.30 it was an oversight. When witness went to camp he took the \$4.30 out of his cash box for safety. Witness explained that the delay with regard to Feb. 21 was because he intended to keep the January and February accounts on one page but after entering slip "K" he decided to balance the page which consisted of January and half of February. These were the only accounts witness had ever kept. He preferred to keep the \$400 in his room to save the inconvenience of banking weekly. Witness did not wish to hand over the accounts when told to by Major Timmis because he was in the middle of running the accounts. If he had handed over on May 10 he would have had over \$400 in his cash box, but he would not have handed it over; he would have banked it.

In reply to Mr. Tinson, witness said if Lance-Cpl. Realf had asked for a receipt he would have given him over; the Lance-Corporal never asked. Answering the Court, accused said he had had 3 years' commissioned service. He did not realise the necessity of proving the receipts as well as his expenses. The cash book, as far as witness was aware had never been audited. Lance-Cpl. Realf lied when he said that the amounts handed in were more than those recorded. Witness did not keep his private and public money in the same box. The Court:—Did you owe any money or were you hard up on any occasion?—I have never been hard up. Lieut. H. J. Farmer said he had been living in the same room as accused since last February. He had on numerous occasions been present when Lance-Cpl. Realf brought the cinema takings. When he had been present accused had always checked the amount handed over with the figures on the chits in the presence of Lance-Cpl. Realf. Witness had never heard any question on the part of Lieut. Thompson or the Lance-Corporal with regard to the accuracy of the accounts. Accused, after checking the takings, placed them in his cash box with the chit. Witness had on occasions been in the room when accused was

absent. He then took the money, checked it, and handed over to Lieut. Thompson on his return.

Cross-examined, witness said some time ago he knew that a Court of Inquiry was to be held. In his opinion he was helping to clear the accused of the charges brought against him. He did not come forward and make a statement when he knew that a Court of Inquiry was to be held because he was not asked to do so.

Lieut. R. A. Denne stated that he handed over the R. A. Cinema accounts to accused in December, 1920. The procedure as to the N.C.O. bringing the chits was that he sometimes came to the office and sometimes to witness's room. The N.C.O. was Lance-Cpl. Harvey. On these chits and cash being brought to him, witness counted the money in the presence of the N.C.O. and checked it with the chit. He could not remember whether he handed the chit back to the N.C.O. or destroyed it; he did not keep it. When he handed over to accused, witness explained the procedure, but he could not remember whether he said anything about the chits. When witness was running the accounts he showed them to Pte. Whittaker about once a month.

Examined by the Court, there was no real check on the number of seats sold and the amount handed in. Occasionally he would count the seats himself.

Lieut. A. L. G. McDonald said about May 10th he was warned by Major Timmis to take over the R. A. Cinema accounts. Witness took this rather as a warning than as a definite order. On the same day he saw Lieut. Thompson and it was arranged, by accused, to be thought that he should hand over at the end of the month as it was more convenient. The following day, witness told Major Timmis what had been arranged. He then gave witness a definite order to take over at once, and he took over on the same day.

Lieut. G. Pritchard said on two occasions early in May, the first about three days after "D" Company arrived at Mount Austen Barracks and the second about four or five days later, witness, at the request of accused asked Lance-Cpl. Realf for the cinema takings. They were handed to him tied up in a small package. On one occasion witness handed the packet to accused during tiffin time and on the other occasion in his room. Both times witness asked him if it was all correct, and accused replied that it was. In January or February witness went to Murray Barracks and found in the open cupboard some money in the chalk box. Witness sent for Lance-Cpl. Harvey and asked him what it was and he replied that it was the cinema takings. Lance-Cpl. Harvey was at that time cashier of the cinema.

The Prosecutor objected to the evidence regarding the statement alleged to have been made by Lance-Cpl. Harvey as this N.C.O. was not being called.

The objection was recorded. Major Timmis, re-called at the request of Mr. Tinson, was asked when he first knew of the existence of Pte. Whittaker's book.

Witness replied that it was when he asked him how he got his estimate of the taking—about May 13th.

This concluded the evidence. Mr. Tinson, addressing the Court for the defence, said with regard to the first three charges it was obvious that the ones was in the prosecution and they must prove up to the hilt the intention of fraud. That was the basis of the charge. Now, Major Timmis, in his evidence, stated that when he gave the order of warning for accused to hand over the cash, Lieut. Thompson seemed uncomfortable and did not attempt to explain it. That was no evidence at all. If accused had made up his mind to defraud the Company, would he have started in February and made false entries in his book for the 18th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, and 28th and then have left a whole month before he tampered with the books again. Mr. Tinson submitted that Pte. Whittaker's book as evidence was absolutely worthless.

The case is proceeding as we go to press. A full report will appear to-morrow.

NORTH V. SOUTH.

Canton Prepares to Attack.

Regarding the reported preparations for an attack by the South against the North our Canton correspondent writes to say that a largely attended meeting was held at the palace of President Sun Yat-sen on Monday at which the question of attacking the North was discussed. The idea was supported by all the Ministers.

The Secretariat has been ordered to draft a mandate to be issued when the proper time comes and it was decided to telegraph the authorities of Szechuan, Yunnan and Hunan asking them to proceed with mobilisation.

It is said that President Sun Yat-sen will personally conduct an army by way of Shui Kwan for Hunan and Hupeh, this to form the central line of attack; while General Shu Shung-chi will proceed by way of Kwai Lim on the left and General Chan King-ming will be in charge of the forces on the right.

COOL WORK!

Leisurely Robbers.

A gang of robbers who visited the Taing I Island on the night of the 26th instant, proceeded in a cool manner about their work. On that night the robbers, four in number, entered a matchless in the pineapple plantation, their first act being to seize hold of the leg of a watchman who had taken refuge under a bed as soon as the barking of the watchdog had informed him of the robbers' presence. Next the robbers seized hold of a fork and in like manner bound, gagged and secured him to the staple of the structure. Then, at leisure, the rascals proceeded to ransack the dwelling and collected together a useful, though not very valuable, loot representing 60 catties of rice, three baskets of pineapples, and various other personal property. With these articles the boat by which the robbers came was duly loaded, and after five hours had elapsed since they set foot on the island, the robbers made their departure after having prepared and partaken of a meal.

News in To-day's

New Advertisements.

The Sincere Company have a big Summer Sale on—Page 3. Watsons advertise that they have just received a Consignment of toilet accessories from Morry Freres of Paris—Page 6.

One Lot of Crown Land at Shamsuipo will be put up for Public Auction at the P. W. D. on Tuesday—Page 4.

Lane Crawfords have a Clearance Sale commencing to-morrow—Page 3.

Powells are having a Cash Sale commencing Tuesday—Page 7.

All the Fire and Marine Insurance Offices will close on Monday—Page 4.

A telephone operator is required for a local Bank—Page 4.

A combined meeting of the Engineers' and Officers' Guilds will be held to-morrow—Page 4.

Two wireless operators can have immediate engagement—Page 4.

At the 9.15 performance at the World Theatre, The Cora Williams Company will give an entire change of programme while the film feature will be "The Woman and the Law" in 7 parts—Page 4.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 2s. 2½d.

The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer:—29.87. Temperature:—83. Humidity:—84.

Lighting-Up Time.

Lighting-up time to-day, 7.06 p.m.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

UPPER SILESIAN QUESTION.

London, July 23.
 The newspapers are giving prominence to a new Entente crisis created by the French demand for a settlement of the question of reinforcements for Upper Silesia before the meeting of the Supreme Council can be held. It is stated that France considers the immediate reinforcement of the French forces in Upper Silesia by at least a division is imperative, otherwise the French garrison will be considerably imperilled. The French Government consider that Germany's refusal to permit the passage of reinforcements, unless requested by all the Allies, as a deliberate attempt to sow dissension between the Allies and it therefore insists that Britain should support France in an ultimatum to Germany demanding immediate facilities for the passage of reinforcements. France has intimated that she cannot agree to a meeting of the Supreme Council till this ultimatum has been delivered and complied with.

IMPERIAL WIRELESS.

London, July 23.
 The Daily News says the Imperial Conference has decided to proceed with the scheme for an Imperial wireless chain. Stations have already been built at Oxford and in Egypt. It is now proposed to erect stations in Canada, Australia, Singapore, Kenya and Karachi. The British Government will contribute two millions sterling. It is said the power of the more distant stations will be such that, under favourable atmospheric conditions, Australia may be able to communicate directly with Britain. It is proposed that there will be a station at Cape Town.

IMPERIAL AIR SERVICE.

London, July 23.
 The Daily Mail says the experts appointed by the Air Ministry to deal with the question of an Imperial Airship Service opine that the cost of the project would be so great that such a scheme is impossible at present. It appears that the original outlay of ten millions sterling, and an annual charge of two millions would be necessary at present to establish a service.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISTS KILLED.

London, July 23.
 A Daily Express message from Riga says a special train from Moscow to Riga with foreign communists returning from the Third International Congress was wrecked near Kursk. Six of the delegates, including Mr. Hewlett of Britain and Mr. Primack of Australia, were killed and many seriously injured. The disaster was due to a loosened rail and an anti-communist plot is alleged. An inquiry is being made.

KEMAL'S ARMY CRUSHED.

Athens, July 23.
 The newspapers indicate that the Kemal resistance is completely broken and estimate that 60,000 Kemalists have been killed, wounded or taken prisoner. The Greek advance guards are reported to have reached Gordian, a station over half way to Angora from Eskishehr. The Patria learns from Constantinople that Kemal Pasha has authorised the Porte to appeal to the Allies with a view to peace with Greece.

DISARMAMENTS CONFERENCE.

Washington, July 23.
 Secretary Hughes announces that Japan has accepted the invitation to the Washington Conference provided the agenda is agreed to in advance. The Japanese Government opines that the subjects for discussion should be confined to those directly involved in the general question of disarmament and the introduction of problems solely concerning particular Powers or matters regarded as "faits accomplis" easily avoided.

GERMANY'S REPARATIONS DEBTS.

New York, July 23.
 Silver valued at eight hundred thousand dollars has arrived from Germany for conversion into dollar credits to meet the Reparations payment before 1st August. It is reported that shipments aggregating ten million dollars are en route.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS.

New York, July 23.
 Owing to the inability of the Indian team to arrive in time the dates of the Japan and India Davis Cup match at Chicago and the challenge round at Newport have been changed from the 11th and 18th August to the 18th and 25th August respectively.

DEMPSEY HONEYMOONING.

New York, July 23.
 It is reported that the Champion Boxer, Jack Dempsey, has married Miss Sylvia Jocelyn, a cinema actress and that they are now honeymooning in California.

THE DUTCH INDIES.

Amsterdam, July 23.
 The new Dutch Indies seven per cent. loan of seventy million guilders, issued at par, is over-subscribed. It is redeemable in forty years by drawings.

THE CHINA CONSORTIUM.

London, July 23.
 Reports from China that the Consortium is giving up its activities are authoritatively denied in New York. Mr. F. H. Stevens, the American representative, is returning to Peking on 11th August.

IRISH PEACE.

London, July 23.
 The Daily Graphic says it is understood the Premier last night received the first communication from De Valera since the latter returned to Dublin. The communication is not a final reply to the Government but is stated to be rather less favourable than anticipated.
 Later.
 The Daily Graphic report is authoritatively denied. It is stated that no reply has yet been received from De Valera.

DISASTROUS COLLISION IN BURMA.

London, July 23.
 A Calcutta telegram states that 53 persons were killed in a collision between a mail and a goods train on the Rangoon-Mandalay Railway. The victims include four Burmese jockeys and only one Englishman, namely the engine driver.

THE MOROCCAN RISING.

Madrid, July 23.
 The War Minister, in a communique, states that the military situation in Morocco is improving and there is now complete tranquillity at Melilla. Reinforcements have already arrived at the front.

WILTS OFFICER CHARGED.

The Opening of the Defence.

The Court Martial at which Lieut. A. E. Thompson, of the Wilts Regiment, is charged with fraudulently misapplying regimental funds (the first part of which we reported in our last night's issue) was continued yesterday afternoon.

Evidence was given by Pte. E. Whittaker, who said he was an operator at the regimental cinema. He bought the films and made all other arrangements necessary under the supervision of C. S. M. Holloway. With regard to the takings they had a preliminary check on the night of the show and they were checked again in the morning. He kept accounts as a matter of interest to himself. Witness identified the book produced in Court and put in as evidence by the prosecution, and said it was open for inspection at any time.

Mr. Tinson: What was the real reason for keeping this book? Because I wished to know how things stood at the end of the month.

Why did you not want to know that before January?—Because the Lieutenant always kept the books and used to show them to me; therefore, it was not necessary.

Witness, in reply to further cross-examination, said Lieut. Thompson did not show him the books. He had not asked him to show them to him. Witness, himself, always entered the amounts into his book. He copied the amounts from the chest.

Mr. Tinson asked witness to account for the fact that on June 17 the amount on the chest showed £21.90 and the book £21.40.

Witness replied that he could not account for it.

In reply to further questions, regarding alterations to figures in his book, witness said he had no answer to give.

Mr. Tinson also pointed out differences in the two books relating to coal hire, etc.

Capt. E. L. Betts said about Feb. 12 Major Timmis told him to look after the cinema accounts of the R. A. theatre. He got the account book from Lieut. Thompson's room and after having shown it to Major Timmis he (Major Timmis) told him to make entries in it as there had been no entries for some time and there were a lot of bills and pieces of paper lying about in the book. Witness took the takings for the 14th, 16th and 18th for the soldier in charge, each time giving a receipt. Witness also wrote down three takings on separate pieces of paper. About Feb. 20th, Major Timmis told him to hand back the accounts to Lieut. Thompson and at the same time gave witness a slip of paper showing the takings for the early part of the month. He told him to hand it to Lieut. Thompson with the book. The next day witness handed over the three days' takings, the account book and the piece of paper to Lieut. Thompson.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

THE DEFENCE.

Accused, in evidence, said towards the end of November, 1930, Lieut. Deane came to him and informed him that he was to take over the accounts of the R. A. Cinema. He said: "Will you take over now or at the end of the month?" Witness replied that he would take over at the end of the month. When he took over, Lieut. Deane informed him of the principle on which he worked. The N.C.O. would come to his room or else he would receive the money in the Company's office from the N.C.O., and with the takings of the previous night's performance there should be a chest stating the number of tickets sold, the amount of cash received and the chest should bear the N.C.O.'s signature. He always checked the money with the chest in the N.C.O.'s presence. He would then enter the particulars on the chest and the amount of cash shown, into the cash book and throw the chest away. Witness then started on the accounts and carried on in exactly the same manner as his predecessor. During the whole time he had had the accounts he had never been asked to produce the slips nor was any suggestion ever made that he should retain them. When he took over he gave the N.C.O. instructions as to what time he should bring the money, which was about 11.30 of the day following the performance. He usually came about 1.30. The reason why witness told him to bring the money at that hour was because he was instructing signallers and very seldom reached the barracks before a quarter to one and sometimes he did not

get back until half past one or two o'clock. Witness generally received the money from Lance-Corpl. Reall in his room. He took the money and checked it in front of him and then entered the particulars on the chest and the amount of cash taken into his cash book. Not thinking it necessary to keep the chest, he destroyed them. When witness was not present to take the money, Lieut. Farmer, who shared his quarters, used to take it, as he had asked him to do so. When witness returned to his quarters, Lieut. Farmer handed him the cash and chest and always informed him that he had taken the money and in the Lance-Corpl's presence found that the amount tallied with the chest that came with it. Witness would again check the money and then enter the amount into his cash book. There had been occasions, very few in number, when he had not entered the cash taken at the previous performance into his cash book, generally when he had some urgent appointment. He had on those occasions locked the chest and the cash away in his tin cash box and carried the key on his person. As near as possible the same afternoon or the following day he would enter that day's takings. On two or three occasions—it might be more—Lance-Corpl. Reall brought him the money for two or three days' performances at one time, but with slips showing the various particulars for each performance. Witness could not remember whether or not he had ever asked him to explain why he brought the cash for a number of performances together instead of coming to his quarters the day after the show.

DISCREPANCIES EXPLAINED.

With reference to the discrepancies in February, from January 17th to February 17th, witness was away at camp. Previous to January 17th there had been one performance at which £15.00 were the receipts. Out of that money witness paid away £13 between January 2nd and 4th, leaving £2.00 in hand. He returned from camp on February 17th. About three days later Capt. Betts handed him his official cash book, a slip of paper showing receipts of performances previous to February 14th (slip "K") and also three separate slips showing the takings on February 14th, 16th and 18th, together with the cash for those performances and a bank slip showing the amount £101.20. Witness found that the amount of cash agreed with the three slips and he then proceeded to enter slip "K" into his cash book. He was down to the last entry when he found that the book would not balance with the £101.20 shown on the paying-in slip. This slip "K" was balanced on one side and the receipts showed a credit of £73.20, which left witness with a debit of £28. Witness could not make the mistake out, because the slip "K" was drawn up in the form of a balance sheet. There were no instructions, neither did he receive any verbally that he should look on the back of the sheet to make it balance. Witness went to Capt. Betts, who advised him to go to Major Timmis. This witness did. He explained his position and Major Timmis looked on the back of slip "K" but it was not until two or three days after that witness found the £28 on the other side. That would be about February 23rd or 24th. Witness then proceeded to enter the particulars from slip "K" into his cash book, but on coming to balance it he found that it was still not correct, owing to a credit of £1.20. Witness altered the £28 to £13.70 and that made the book balance.

Ignorant of Bookkeeping.

It was entirely through ignorance of bookkeeping that he did not carry forward the credit balance of £4.20. The next time Major Timmis checked his book with slip "K" witness explained to him why he had entered £13.70 instead of £28 and Major Timmis seemed to agree with him. That was why the February 21st takings came to be entered in at the end of February instead of in their proper place. Witness could not enter the takings which Lance-Corpl. Reall brought to him owing to the delay with slip "K". Witness was in the habit of putting them, as the Lance-Corpl. brought them to him, into his tin cash box with the chest. One of those amounts, which was for February 21st, was for £10.70, which he remembered, as he made a remark to as to how low the takings were. When slip "K" was cleared up witness then entered up the other takings into his cash book as

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) THE RUBBER SITUATION.

Singapore, July 23.
 Mr. Duncan, who is shortly going home, has cabled the Rubber Growers' Association the effect of Sir Laurence Guillemard's remarks at the Federal Council meeting regarding the varying schemes from London and Malaya, and suggests the Colonial Office be asked to give effect to Sir Laurence Guillemard's suggestions. Mr. Duncan asks the Rubber Growers' Association if it approves the Batavia scheme to suggest that the Colonial Secretary should receive a deputation personally and telegraph the result to Malaya. Briefly the Malayan idea is a selling combination and legislative restriction on exports and the Rubber Growers' Association a selling combination and voluntary restriction.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

Singapore, July 23.
 The Banque Industrielle de Chine learns from Paris that at the shareholders' meeting on the twenty-fifth all the Directors' motions were carried by an overwhelming majority, consequently there are great hopes that the benefits of "transactional settlement" will shortly be granted and that a scheme of reorganisation will be sanctioned.

SHANGHAI CAUSE CELEBRE.

Shanghai, July 23.
 The American attorney Fleming has been sentenced to six months imprisonment for contempt of court. Arguing for a change of venue Fleming asserted that the Judge was a co-conspirator of the prosecution and read a long affidavit which was considered by the court as contempt. The Fessenden libel case was adjourned in consequence of Fleming being sent to jail.

According to the slips.

At the end of the month he checked them through the days of the performances to see that they tallied with the number of performances that had actually been held. On this occasion witness found that he was an entry short and on looking through the accounts he found that he had forgotten the £10.70. He searched his cash book and box for the chest and was unable to find them, so he entered the amount at the end of the month from memory.

Banking the Cash.

With reference to the bank, Major Timmis had never given an order to bank weekly or at any specified time. The only occasion on which witness could remember him mentioning the subject was when checking at the end of one month. Witness explained to him that he did not have much time owing to the fact that he was out all day and very often did not return to barracks until 2 o'clock. Major Timmis seemed to agree and said that witness could carry on in his own way, or words to that effect. He certainly pointed out that witness was responsible for any loss by theft.

With regard to the handing over of the accounts.

about May 10th about half-past-eleven witness was on Murray Parade Ground when Major Timmis informed him that he would be handing over the accounts of the R. A. cinema to Lieut. McDonald. He explained to witness his reasons. About 11.15 time witness saw Lieut. McDonald and told him that he had been warned that he had to hand over the accounts to him. During conversation the suggestion was made that the accounts should be handed over at the end of the month and this was agreed. A day or two later, however, Lieut. McDonald saw witness and told him that he had to take over the accounts immediately. Witness, therefore, handed them over directly the banks opened. When "D" Company moved up to the Peak, witness asked Lieut. Pritchard to bring the cinema takings to save trouble and this was done on two occasions. The first time he brought the cash for a single performance and on the second occasion he brought the takings for the 8th and the 11th. Witness concluded with the statement that he had never had his duties explained to him and all he knew about it was what he heard from Lieut. Deane.

The hearing was adjourned until this morning at 9.30.

To-day's proceedings are reported on another page of this issue.

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SOLE AGENT,

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HONGKONG.EXTRADITION
PROCEEDINGS.Which is the Legal
Government of China?

At the Magistracy yesterday afternoon Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg, Assistant Crown Solicitor, applied for the surrender of a man and a woman to the Canton authorities on a charge of stealing a quantity of jewellery from a Chinese banker in Canton.

Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton appeared for the defence.

Opening the case Mr. Hazlerigg said the female fugitive had been the concubine of Chang Cheung-yim, a banker residing in the southern suburb of Canton, for four years. In addition to the fugitive, Chang's household consisted of his three daughters, two sons and a little girl. Chang's relations with the fugitive had been perfectly amicable, and he had no knowledge of why she should have deserted him. His first wife lived in Fati, some distance from the fugitive's house, and she rarely visited her husband. At the beginning of June the female fugitive appeared to have had clandestine interviews with the male fugitive on a boat, and evidence would show that on the 10th she packed her effects, preparing for a flight. Two days later she ran away from the house, and her absence was not suspected until the evening when Chang Cheung-yim found her room in a state of disorder and certain articles of jewellery, approximately amounting to \$1,000 missing. The key of the boxes from which the jewellery was stolen was generally kept by one of the sons. The female fugitive left Canton for Hongkong by train. A report was made to the Canton police and detectives were sent to Hongkong to cooperate with the Hongkong police. It transpired that on the 10th, the two men went to No. 502, Queen's Road West, and occupied a room, which, they said, was to be occupied by a man, a woman and a child, who would arrive on the 15th. These people proved to be the fugitives and the little girl. Next day the man paid about a fortnight's rent in advance and on the 17th the woman engaged one of the tenants as a maid. She subsequently handed eight gold bangles to the maid to be pawned. Several days later the fugitives left No. 502, Queen's Road West, and abandoned their furniture. They went to the servants' quarters of the Government Civil Hospital, where they were arrested by the police next morning. In a pocket hanging on the wall, was found a portion of the stolen jewellery. The pawn tickets relating to the bangles were located in a basket. When searched at the Station a gold button was found attached to the male fugitive's shirt. This button had the majority of the jewellery found in the pocket were claimed by Chang.

A Chinese extradition officer declared that the seal on the requisition was that of the Civil Governor of Kwangtung, General Chan Chung-ming.

Mr. Brutton: From whom did General Chan Chung-ming receive his appointment?

Extradition Officer: He was appointed Civil Governor under the old military regime. The appointment was recently confirmed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen when he was elected President of China.

There is a real President of the Chinese Republic in Peking?—I dare not say this.

Is it true that the Canton authorities forbid anyone to have in his or her possession a copy of the Peking Government Gazette?—I don't know. I don't read Government gazettes.

What is the name of the President in Peking?—Hsu Shih-chang.

He is the real President of China? Mr. Lindsell said it seemed unfair to raise such hopeless points about the legal government in China.

Mr. Brutton said his reason for asking the question was because the only government in China recognised by the British Government was the Peking Government.

His Worship said he did not think the South would admit that.

Answering further questions, the extradition officer said a faction of Chinese recognised Hsu Shih-chang as President, while others regarded Dr. Sun Yat-sen as President. Everyone knew that the South did not recognise the Peking Government, and vice versa.

Mr. Brutton: In fact Kwangtung has declared independence from Peking?

Extradition officer: Yes.

Has Sun Wen (Dr. Sun Yat-sen) been declared a rebel by the Peking Government?—I am not sure. I have not heard of it.

Do you know if the designation of the Canton Government Gazette has been changed to the Chinese Republic Government Gazette since the election of Sun Yat-sen as President?—I don't know. As I said before, I don't read Government gazettes.

At this stage Mr. Brutton asked to be allowed to postpone cross-examination of the witness until the arrival of a copy of the Peking Government Gazette. He experienced great difficulty in securing a copy of this gazette, which was prohibited in Canton, and he finally obtained a copy from the Chinese yamen in Shanghai.

Mr. Lindsell: Is General Chan Chung-ming recognised by the Peking Government as Civil Governor of Canton?

Extradition officer: I don't know. I merely to his Worship, Mr. Brutton said his contention was that the extradition requisition must be issued by a de facto government otherwise the proceedings would be null and void.

Mr. Lindsell said that point had occurred to him before the case started. He proposed to consider the legal point after taking the voir.

Chan Cheung-yim gave evidence, after which the Court adjourned until this afternoon.

A CHINESE
SPECULATOR.

In The Bankruptcy Court.

The case of a Chinese who went in for speculation and lost was mentioned to the Chief Justice, Mr. H. H. J. Gomperts, in the Bankruptcy Court yesterday, when application for discharge was made by Leung Kin Han who was represented by Mr. T. Rowan.

The Chief Justice observed that only 6 per cent. had been paid.

The Official Receiver: Yes.

The Chief Justice: What do the creditors want?

The Official Receiver: The creditors do not come into it at all. They are not appearing.

Mr. Rowan: I have very little to say in this case because it is one in which the bankrupt went in for speculation and lost. He very foolishly incurred these liabilities. He has paid only 6 per cent. There are only four creditors, all friends of the debtor, and they are not appearing.

The Official Receiver: I would suggest that Mr. Rowan procure the written consent of these creditors. They are all stock-brokers.

The Chief Justice: Can you obtain that consent in writing, Mr. Rowan?

Mr. Rowan said he thought he could and the Chief Justice adjourned the application.

GENERAL NEWS.

BOLSHEVIKS AT SHANGHAI.

General Ho Feng-ling, Military Governor of Shanghai and Sungkiang, has received word from Peking to the effect that certain Chinese, Russian and Korean Bolsheviki have their headquarters in Shanghai and are propagating Bolsheviki principles. An investigation has been ordered.

POLICING THE SHANTUNG
RAILWAYS.

The Shantung Provincial Assembly has telegraphed to the Government, protesting against the employment of Japanese instructors in the Railway Police Academy, on the ground that the Japanese are not entitled to more than the Germans, who have not been so employed.

MURDER OF A MISSIONARY.

In the Mukden Court, death sentences have been passed on Hou Tsen-hua and Chen Lien-yi, who were participants in the murder of Mr. Gillespie, a missionary, which took place at Changchun last year. Mr. Gillespie's servant, Loah Chi, who was also an accessory to the crime, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life. Wang Lien-hing, who was concerned in the robbery which took place after the murder, received a sentence of four years' imprisonment. The principal murderer, Yang Chang-shang, has not yet been found but the Court brought in a verdict of guilty against him, with a death sentence.

THE KWANGSI
SITUATION.

Latest news from Canton.

Our Canton correspondent writes to say that the latest report from military circles is to the effect that Nanning is still in the possession of the Kwangsi forces, proved by the fact that a Cantonese Commander who tried to proceed there in a motor boat from Chumohow was fired on and forced to return.

Heavy fighting is going on in the region of Ho Hair, where Sun Hung-ying, the Kwangsi Commander, is being attacked by two regiments of Canton soldiery.

A petty officer and a body of soldiers, whilst carrying money and munitions to the north front were intercepted near Lin Yang and robbed of everything they carried by a gang of robbers. It is thought that they part of Commander Sun's forces.

A report comes to hand that the Commander of the 2nd Division of the Kwangsi forces is training a number of recruits and is enlisting a great many others at his headquarters in Shui Hing.

It is said that President Sun Yat-sen will shortly assume the title of Generalissimo of the Army and Navy and will personally conduct a strong force of Cantonese soldiers to Hunan for the purpose of extending his influence along the Yangtze Valley.

All the Guilds in Kwangsi have petitioned General Chan King-ming to be allowed to elect their own Civil Governor.

The Provincial Treasury in Canton has drawn up a list of the rich residents of Canton and has circulated a letter amongst them asking for the taking up of provincial bonds from \$30,000 to \$60,000 each. The letter is worded to sound very much like a demand.

A telegram received in Hongkong from Peking to-day states that the Premier has received a great many telegrams blaming him for not sending more support to the Kwangsi forces and thus making the union of the country much more difficult. It is said that the Premier is inclined to resign.

Kwangtung Troops on the
March Again.

So persistent are the people of Hupeh and elsewhere in their demand to have Wang Chan-yuan, the Tschun of Hupeh dismissed and punished, the troops of five southern provinces—Yunnan, Szechuen, Hunan, Kweichow and Kwangtung have been ordered by the Government, says the Canton Times, to march against Hupeh with the sole object of removing this unpopular Tschun from office and to have the province governed by those who are loyal to the Constitutional Cause.

The Szechuen and Hunan troops being near Hupeh have already marched toward the borders and skirmishes between these troops and those of Wang han-yuen have taken place. The troops from Kwangtung will march northward through Hunan to assist the allied troops against this militarist whose troops have been a source of trouble to the province and people.

As soon as Wang Chan-yuan is ousted and the province of Hupeh brought under the control of the legal Government, all the provinces south of the Yangtze River will be united in their support of the Government against the illegal government in Peking which is now showing signs of discord and self-destruction.

GERMAN TRADE MENACE.

Reparations and World
Markets.

Mr. Churchill, speaking at the Manchester Chamber of Commerce luncheon to him, discussed the chief topics of the day—domestic complications following the war, the principle of Coalition Government, Ireland, Russia Free Trade "in a new aspect," the relations of the creditor and debtor nations and the many advantages possessed over the creditor nations by the chief debtor, Germany, the decided drawbacks of the receipt of reparations in kind from Germany, and lastly, the international relations of Britain, France, and Germany.

Comparing the situation in Britain to-day with that after Waterloo, in respect of the delayed reaping of the fruits of victory, he said that although, looking round the world to-day, the eye found scarcely a calm spot to rest on and we were not living in quite a mill pond at home, still he had a strong feeling that the waters were subsiding. Things were calming down and by wise action we could calm them down more rapidly and the victory of the Allies would become apparent.

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"HONGKONG EMPORIUM."

"I stand here as a Free-trader," Mr. Churchill continued, but he pointed out that the questions immediately confronting the country were quite different from the pre-war issue of Free Trade and Protection. The United States had become the greatest creditor nation, Germany the greatest debtor nation, and the Allies in varying degrees were also debtor nations, with Britain an intermediate position, owing 1,000 millions to the United States, but being a creditor of the other Allies to a greater extent. While Germany owed the Allied nations under the indemnity thousands of millions of pounds, under the working of the international exchanges the creditor nations found their export trade seriously diminished. Germany (who had already paid off 350 millions of her reparations obligations and had no real amount of raw material except coal to export) was feverishly active in producing goods for export into all the markets of the world.

In so far as these goods went to build up the devastated regions of France their transference would be wholly beneficial to the receiver, because an artificial void created by the war was being filled. But the acceptance in this country of vast quantities of German goods—not as the result of British labour producing other commodities which Germany required—would undoubtedly exercise a depressing influence over our domestic industries, which would hamper in a serious manner our export trade. This was true also of the United States the residuary creditor of the world, a country with its vaults full of gold, possessing stacks of I.O.U.s, and yet seriously hampered by the adverse exchanges.

Germany, the greatest debtor nation, had her underfed workpeople employed overtime in the struggle to pay the war indemnity by sending out her manufactured goods, and the longer this process went on the greater would Ger-

many's industrial leadership become at the expense of the conditions of life and labour of our industrial population.

If Germany, during the next 40 or 50 years, were able to pay her debts to everybody, she would by that process have become the master of every market in the world, the greatest exporting nation that was ever heard of, and would have achieved that conquest on the basis of the most miserable industrial population ground down under her heel. The United States, on the other hand, if she received all that was owing to her, would, in receiving it, have largely destroyed her own export trade, would have robbed her people of many of their essential arts and industries, and would have injured her interior economic system.

Some day these simple facts would penetrate to the minds of the great nations of the world, and on that day they would, if they were wise, endeavour, as a part of a gigantic operation beneficial to all, to reduce their mutual indebtedness to limits not incompatible with healthy trade, with normal exchanges and with decent labour conditions.

Mr. Churchill turned finally to a consideration of the state of Europe, and particularly of the relations of the Great Powers. It was no use, he said, trusting in a paper League of Nations. If they were to set Europe on its feet again and prevent another terrible war breaking out 20 or 30 years hence, there was, in his opinion, only one thing to do; there must be true peace between Britain, France, and Germany.

There was in every French heart a profound anxiety as to what would happen, not five or 10, but 20 or 30 years hence, and it was this profound and yet comprehensible anxiety on the part of France that perhaps led France's policy in Silesia and elsewhere into courses which led to differences of view with that gallant, faithful and heroic people. We must understand the point of view.

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"NELEUS"	13th Sept.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"AGAMEMNON"	30th July	Rotterdam, Liverpool & Glasgow
"EURYPYLUS"	8th Aug.	Genoa, Mars-illes & Liverpool
"CYCLOPS"	19th Aug.	Havre, Rotterdam & Liverpool
"NINGCHOW"	8th Sept.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

"PROTESILAS"	5th Aug.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
"IXION"	24th Aug.	
"TALTHYBIUS"	14th Sept.	

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(via Suez or Panama)

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"ASCANIUS"	8th Aug.	for Shanghai
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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Hongkong, 27th July, 1921.

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Mr. Bottomley asked whether the German Government was taking any steps to secure the extradition of the three alleged war criminals, charged with some of the most serious of offences, who had escaped from Germany, and whose names were upon the list of the seven arraigned for trial.

Sir Gordon Hewart said the information which he had from the Attorney-General of Leipzig was that the persons referred to could not be traced, but that all possible steps had been and were being taken to find them.

Mr. Bottomley—May we take it that some of the more serious criminals are going to be tried?

Sir Gordon Hewart said the cases which were now being tried were some of the gravest cases in which the British authorities had clear evidence. He added that he had this morning received a telegram from Leipzig stating that the first defendant to be tried had been sentenced to ten months' imprisonment.

SINN FEIN.

Commander Kenworthy asked the Prime Minister whether he had addressed any further invitation to the leaders of the Sinn Fein party in Ireland to negotiate a settlement with the Government.

Mr. Lloyd George said the offer he had repeatedly made had not yet met with any response.

Lord H. Cavendish-Bentinck—Does not the increasing lawlessness in Ireland demand some more useful policy than one of drift?

The Prime Minister—We certainly don't propose to drift. If any further step is demanded it is an addition to the Forces of the Crown to cope with the situation. (Cheers.)

A Belfast message late this afternoon says Mr. Donald (Unionist) has been returned for Belfast East.

O.S.K. DIVIDEND.

The O.S.K. will pay a dividend of ten per cent. for the last year's working.

GREATEST HOAX OF MODERN TIMES.

Amazing Career of The Late Louis de Rougemont.

The death of Louis de Rougemont, otherwise Henri Louis Grin, recalls the historic hoax which the *Daily Chronicle* exposed 23 years ago.It was in the beginning of March 1898, that a steady and wild-eyed adventurer calling himself Louis de Rougemont landed at the London Docks from the steamship *Waikato*, having worked his passage from Wellington, New Zealand.

Before many days he was telling a story of his 30 years' life among cannibals in Australia. He caught the public imagination. He told of a shipwreck in 1861 among the South Sea Islands. By a series of accidents he arrived in one of the most desolate places in Northern Australia—a spot on which no white man had ever put foot.

"CHIEF OF THE TRIBE"

While there, by sheer force of personality—so his own riotous imagination made out—he dominated the tribe, became the chief, and incidentally rescued two white women destined to the most hideous form of slavery.

Adventure followed adventure. He married a native woman; he had escaped from crocodiles; he rode turtles; he had wives offered to him, but to their charms he proved adamant in favour of Wamba.

England was impressed. The story of his adventures appeared in a popular travel magazine. De Rougemont lectured before the British Association. Bombarded with questions on dialectics, on geography, on anthropology, he came out, if not unscathed, with a certain plausibility.

FLAWS IN THE STORY.

But in the meantime, people who knew Australia began to think. There were gaps in the story. The customs of the natives, the fauna and the flora, as described by De Rougemont, did not coincide with known facts.

One of the first sceptics was Mr. Louis Beck, author of many books on the South Seas, an Australian born, and at that time a member of the *Daily Chronicle* staff. He voiced his suspicions. He knew Australia from end to end, and had been in many parts where no other white man's foot had trod.

A wonderful work of imagination," he said, "but it is all wrong." There were elementary points that struck everybody.

The "flying wombats" stood out primarily as grotesquely wrong, the wombat being a quiet little furry beast without wings, whose normal home is a hole in the ground.

That might have passed as the mistake in a name; but habits, customs, climate, conditions, all failed to agree with recorded facts.

UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION.

As a result Mr. de Rougemont was invited to the *Daily Chronicle* office to clear up doubtful matters. He came. He was a remarkable figure. Slight, grey-bearded, hair brushed up from a high, wrinkled forehead, wonderfully bright eyes under rather heavy lids, he was a man who would have been notable in any gathering. He was invited to tell his story, and he did so.

Then came the cross-examination. It was conducted by a member of the staff, a barrister, who had his subject at his fingers' ends.

De Rougemont broke down. He became confused, burst out in a passionate assertion of the truth of his story, then faltered miserably and refused to say more. In the meantime, the *Daily Chronicle* wires had been busy.One of the prime movers in the exposure was Mr. M. H. Donohoe, then a well-known journalist in Australia later the *Daily Chronicle* special correspondent in South Africa and in all the European wars.Mr. Donohoe got to the root of the mystery; he brought the whole facts to light. The *Daily Chronicle* exposure of the author of these fictitious adventures was the outstanding journalistic achievement of the end of the 19th century. It created a great sensation in scientific circles.So great was the public interest at the time that the true story of De Rougemont, reprinted from the columns of the *Daily Chronicle*, was published in popular book form and sold extensively at 6s. a copy under the title of "Grien on Rougemont: the Story of a Modern Robinson Crusoe with humorous drawings by Phil May and pantomime skit by Barry Pain."

NATIVE OF SWITZERLAND.

De Rougemont's real name was Henri Louis Grin. He was born of respectable parentage in the Canton Vaud, Switzerland. His father was a farmer, and his relatives belonged to the well-to-do "bourgeoisie," one of his brothers being a much-respected Swiss pastor.

Louis started his career as courier to the well-known actress Fanny Kemble. Later, about 1874, he went in a similar capacity to Australia. He drifted about a great deal; he went pearling; he formed various mining syndicates; he invented a diving-dress—which resulted disastrously to the experimenter—and eventually arrived in England, having worked his passage from New Zealand.

But de Rougemont (writes one who knew him) was no vulgar adventurer. He made little out of his narrative, and he had no axe to grind. If he had written his story frankly as a work of fiction it might have been selling to this day, and the author might have ended his days in greater comfort, if not in luxury.

HIS LATER YEARS.

Last December, in the name of Louis Redman, he was admitted as a patient to the London Homoeopathic Hospital. He had been taken ill suddenly, and it was doubtful if he would recover. A serious operation was necessary. To his nurse in the hospital he disclosed the fact that he was de Rougemont.

He generally assumed the name of Redman for business purposes, although otherwise he retained his name of de Rougemont," said a personal friend. In another quarter it was declared that "Redman" had latterly been living in charge of an untenanted house in South Kensington. For some time his health had been indifferent. A few days ago a recurrence of internal trouble necessitated his removal to the Kensington Poor Law Infirmary, where he died on Thursday evening.

Officials of the institution recorded the name of Louis Redman, and when a caller arranged for a private funeral the name of "Redman" went on the undertaker's books, the age being entered as 74.

A philanthropic lady guaranteed the expenses of the funeral, which took place in the Catholic cemetery at Kensalgreen.

MR. BONAR LAW'S CHESS.

Mr. Bonar Law, who is in Paris, has made a number of visits to the famous cafe of La Regent, where he enjoys a game of chess. La Regent, which dates back more than a century, is the rendezvous of chess players from all over the world. While Mr. Bonar Law was playing he was recognised by another chess player, M. Herriot, Minister of the Rhone.

RECOGNITION OF MEXICO.

U. S. Conditions.

The first official indication of the policy which the United States is pursuing in the negotiations with Mexico was given by the State Department to-day, says the Washington correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 7th ult. At the same time it was made known that a proclamation will shortly be issued in Santo Domingo announcing the gradual withdrawal of the American troops from that island, and regulating the procedure under which the transference of governmental functions from the military to the Dominican Government would take place. In the larger sense these happenings are part of the process of smoothing out United States relations with the other countries in this hemisphere which is one of the "major policies" of the Harding Administration, and which was ushered in by the ratification of the Colombian Treaty on April 20.

The communique dealing with Mexico describes the fundamental question for the United States as the "safeguarding of property rights against confiscation." It is admitted that Mexico may adopt any policy she pleases in regard to public lands, "but she is not free to destroy without compensation valid titles which have been obtained by American citizens under Mexican laws"; for a confiscatory policy strikes "not only at the interests of particular individuals, but at the foundations of international intercourse."

The assertion is made that the question at issue is not the recognition of any particular Administration, and thus "when-over Mexico is ready to give assurances that she will perform her fundamental obligation in the protection both of persons and of rights in property validly acquired, there will be no obstacles to most advantageous relations between the two peoples."

Then follows a reference to the provisions of the Mexican Constitution of 1917 which assert the Government's title to all deposits of oil, gas, minerals, &c., with its retrospective application, decreed later by Carranza and still effective. The danger that "properties of American citizens will be confiscated on a great scale" is foreseen and condemned in advance as an "international wrong of the gravest character" to which the United States "could not submit." But "if it is said that this wrong is not intended, and that the Mexican Constitution of 1917 will not be so construed as to permit, or so enforced as to effect confiscation, then it is important that this should be made clear by guarantees in proper form."

Accordingly, the United States, on May 27, through Mr. Sumnerin, her Charge d'Affaires in Mexico City, "proposed a treaty of amity and commerce with Mexico, in which Mexico will agree to safeguard the rights in property which were attached before the Constitution of 1917 was promulgated." The treaty "also contains conventional stipulations as to commerce and reciprocal rights in both countries"; it "provides for the conclusion of a convention for the settlement of claims for losses of life and property, which, of course, means the prompt establishment of a suitable claims commission, on which both countries would be represented," and there is also "a provision for the just settlement of boundary matters."

Finally, and of equal importance, there will be no difficulty as to recognition "for if General Obregon is ready to negotiate a proper treaty, it is drawn so as

UTILISING THE LIBRARY.

The China Society.

The report of the Council for 1920-1921 states:—During the year ending April 30, 1921, nineteen new members have been elected, while, on the other hand, there have been four losses by death and two resignations. Reference must be made to the invaluable work done for the Society by the late Mr. George Jamieson, C.M.G., who from the very beginning showed the keenest interest in its welfare, and as Chairman of the Council contributed in a notable degree to its successful development. It will be seen from the balance-sheet, which Mr. G. B. Dodwell has again been so kind as to audit, that the Society's funds in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank amount to £127 8s. 8d.—an appreciable increase on last year's balance. It should be added, however, that rather a heavy bill for printing expenses in connection with the dinner is still outstanding.

Besides the two publications already noted, a revised list of members was printed (in a rather convenient form for reference) last December. The China Society's copy of the great Encyclopaedia, *Tu Shu Chi Ch'eng*, comprising over 5,000 volumes, which for some years has stood in the Library of the School of Oriental Studies, has hitherto been of restricted value to students owing to the want of a proper system of numbering. This defect has now been remedied by Mr. P. F. O'Brien-Butler, a member of the Society, who spent several weeks of the winter in arranging and labelling the volumes, as well as labelling their cloth cases. The grateful thanks of the Society are due to him for his unselfish labours. Another benefactor to be mentioned is Mr. F. H. Emanuel, who has presented the Society with a set of the Geographical Journal.

to be negotiated with him, and the making of the treaty in proper form will accomplish the recognition of the Government which makes it."

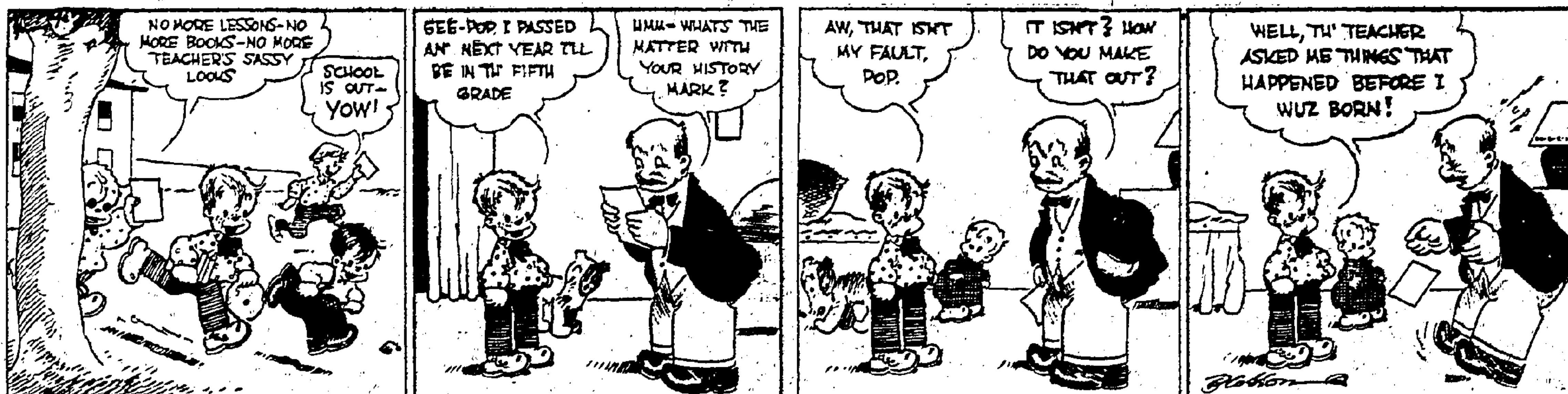
Assuming, as one must assume, that the treaty goes no further than this summary indicates, then it means a sensible dilution of demands which the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Fall, and other adherents of the *Fortifier* in re policy have not ceased to advocate. They would have insisted on embodying their demands in a protocol, signature to which would have been a condition precedent to recognition. Mr. Hughes has apparently somewhat abated these demands, has embodied them in a treaty containing reciprocal advantages, and has so worded this document that recognition is implicit in the fact of signature. This is not only temperate but wise. Insistence on a course which General Obregon could have followed only at the cost of his dignity would probably have resulted in the downfall of his Government and an indefinite prolongation of the present confusion. Even as it is there is no certainty that he can prevail over those elements in Mexico which would refuse any concession to foreign representations, but the prospect of an amicable adjustment is better now than for many months past.

Though to-day's communique naturally makes no reference to any other than American interests, it can be confidently assumed that the principles of adjustment which the United States lays down would be accepted by the Mexican Government as of general application.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1921.

THE IRISH NEGOTIATIONS.

Like Lord Birkenhead, we find ourselves at some loss to comprehend precisely the meaning of the Marquis of Salisbury's assertion in the Upper Chamber: "We feel the great shame and humiliation involved in these (the Irish) negotiations." The Lord Chancellor's uncertainty had reference primarily to the pronoun. Apparently the grand seigneur of Hatfield vouchsafed no enlightenment, thinking perhaps that he had been sufficiently indiscreet. The "we" presumably refers to that school of political irreconcilables dignified by the name of the "last ditchers." In certain circumstances the title would be one of the highest honour, but this presupposes that valour is united with reason. Mere obstinacy is not a virtue; often it is one of the most culpable of vices. Lord Salisbury's present attitude has a strong appearance of unreasoning antagonism. So far as the cabled message goes, his lordship's meaning appears to be that the central Government incurs shame and humiliation by negotiating with the Irish leaders.

At this juncture such a declaration is, to say the least, most imprudent. It would be easy to find a harsher term for it, and the Lord Chancellor's action in responding with some spirit will doubtless meet with the approbation of most people outside the "last ditchers' ranks. For months and months Ireland has been the scene of violence and of devastation. On both sides, as we now know, dark deeds have been perpetrated. The saner spirits, seeking a way out, found the task of negotiation beset with difficulty; and now that a truce has been effected and the parties have shown amenability to a peaceful solution the greatest disservice that could be offered to the cause of Empire and of humanity is to reawaken animosity. There is still extremism enough in the ranks of Sinn Fein without presenting material for fresh dissension.

On grounds of ordinary logic Lord Salisbury's declaration is open to question. How do the negotiations reflect discredit, much less shame and humiliation, upon England? The Government obtained an undertaking for the cessation of strife, and they have given no recognition to Dail Eireann *per se* (it is an implicit, if not an express, condition that no republic will be recognised). Mr. De Valera and his colleagues are being received as the leaders of an extensive school of political thought. Does Lord Salisbury mean that it would have been better for the strife to continue? Lovers of peace could have wished that we had heard something definite by now, but it is easy to understand that the negotiations are of a delicate nature, and the fact that they are continuing gives ground for hope. The last thing that any patriotic Britisher should indulge in just now is language that might wreck the overtures for concord.

NOTES & COMMENTS.**One Day's Rest.**

There has been so much said lately about the rubber situation, so many schemes put forward for the protection of the industry against the acute depression through which it is passing that we do not propose to enter very fully into all the pros and cons which could be discussed. But we were especially interested yesterday in the news sent us by our Singapore correspondent relative to the suggested one day's rest in seven and the reasons why the Council of the Federated Malay States turned it down. It might be true that the slump in prices has been caused by under consumption rather than by over production and that when consumption becomes normal again there will be an inevitable rise in price, but the point seems to have been forgotten that whilst under consumption continues there must be over production unless some cutting down takes place. The one relies upon the other. Over production might be temporary, but it is over production on all the same. And then, the Government goes on to explain its attitude towards the Sunday rest suggestion, by saying that it is averse to interfering with the customs of the country, under which the Chinese coolies recognise no seventh day's rest. They infer that to stop work on one day would be a hardship to those who have not been used to it. We fail to see the force of the argument. In most of our local Government contracts is a proviso that no work shall be done on Sundays, and the Hongkong Government is, apparently, content to let Chinese labourers lose a day's pay in seven for the sake of its own Christian conscience. The F. M. S. Government cannot have any similar Christian conscience, because it tells the planters, who are at their wits' end to keep their estates running on a solvent basis, that the coolies must have a chance to work on every day of the week. It is interesting to view this difference in outlook. For our own part we think that in this matter, which has become so vital to the rubber industry, the talk about native customs is mere "eye-wash." Is it not better to work six days in seven and keep going than to work seven days in seven and soon be forced to stop altogether? To drag in native custom showed that the Government had a rather weak case. Far better would it have been to object to the proposal on purely economic grounds.

Rank Stupidity.

When we read the case of the foki and the fortune teller yesterday we thought, with Puck, "Lord, what fools these mortals be." The gullibility, stupidity and rank ignorance of a man who believes a fortune teller capable of doubling the value of money over which he has performed a little loss pigdipnises comprehension in these days when even the natives of this Colony have had ample opportunity to learn a little better. By the occurrence of cases in which women part with valuables while they go to change a "roll of notes" for some scoundrel or other who has given them but a parcel of brown paper and cases like that referred to above, one can be forgiven for questioning the much-advertised "savvy" of the everyday Chinese. We have read of cases at Home where children have been duped by the unscrupulous. The writer confesses that as a boy he was so victimised. He was carrying a parcel (it contained a new suit of clothes to be precise) when a well-dressed man asked him to oblige him by going into a nearby shop and make a small purchase, the excuse being that the man was waiting for another person coming down the street, whom he did not wish to miss. The man very obligingly offered to hold the parcel while the errand of favour was being carried out. It all seemed true and honest enough, but the upshot of it was a lost suit, a most uncomfortable interview with a constable whom the writer's parent called in to report the matter to, and a none too gentle salutary lesson from a justifiably angry father. But when one hears of grown men and women falling for such palpably monstrous stories as are told by victims in the Hongkong police courts, one is bound to have a little sympathy with the magistrates and the police, in the task they have of sifting true reports from false.

DAY BY DAY.

IF THERE'S ANYTHING WORSE THAN KNOWING TOO LITTLE, IT IS KNOWING TOO MUCH. EDUCATION WILL BROADEN A NARROW MIND, BUT THERE'S NO KNOWN CURE FOR A BIG HEAD.—G. H. LORIMER.

One case of puerperal fever was reported to the health authorities yesterday. Otherwise, there was a clean bill of health.

The contractor engaged for the new road round Mount Davis reports the loss through theft of a small roller from the road valued at \$50.

Twenty-two destitute Chinese who arrived by the Lake Fielding from Penang yesterday were sent up to the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs.

Mr. A. Bower B.A. Cantab, has been appointed an Assistant Master at the Diocesan Boys' School and will arrive some time in October. There is now a full staff of seven English Masters and five English Mistresses at the School.

To save funeral expenses apparently, the remains of two Chinese children were dumped yesterday, one on the Yaumati Breakwater and the other at Kowloon. When later discovered by the Police the bodies were removed to the Mortuary.

A drowning fatality occurred at the wharf of the Kwong Cheong Shipbuilding yard yesterday, when a Chinese lad, a native of Tokwan Village, fell into the water whilst fishing. His remains were subsequently recovered and removed to the Kowloon Public Mortuary.

Owing to the Typhoon warnings, the arrangements made for taking a photograph of the members of the Harry Brettell Lodge, R. A. O. B. were postponed from Sunday last until Sunday next, 31st instant. Members to meet at the Palace Hotel, Kowloon, at 2.15 p.m. sharp.—Adv.

In an attempt to escape from a house in Temple Street wherein he was surprised in the act of committing a felony, a Chinese jumped over the verandah and, falling into the street, severely injured his right leg. He was subsequently taken by the Police to the Government Civil Hospital.

A concubine, living at No. 110 Wellington Street, has reported to the Police a snatching case in which she was the victim. She states that whilst walking at 1.15 p.m. yesterday in Queen's Road Central a thief came up from behind and snatched from her a hair butterfly ornament studded with small pearls, valued at \$200. The thief made his escape.

To-morrow's Pictorial Page will contain the following:—Two fine views of the new Victory Bridge on the French Concession, Shamshing, Canton; group taken at the lawn bowls match, Lodge St. John V. Eastern Scotias, Hongkong American Baseball team together with the Japanese team played last Saturday and group photograph taken on the occasion of the visit of Archbishop Mannix to the Maryknoll Priory, Ho-mun-tin, Kowloon.

Works for oil fuel storage at home and abroad are being steadily advanced. The Navy Estimates for this year include new items for starting work at the Cape of Good Hope, Falkland Islands, Rangoon, Grangemouth, Sierra Leone, Singapore and—curiously enough—Fembroke. Work is continuing at Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Malta, Port Said, the Clyde, Plymouth and Portland. The total estimated expenditure on the six new depots is £296,000.

An opium divan at the Peak was unearthed yesterday by a Revenue Officer following information received at Headquarters. The divan was located at No. 13 the Peak, the residence of Mr. Knight of the P. and O. Company, the keeper being his boy, who had established this surreptitious means of increasing his income. When the search was carried out, a quantity of opium was found. The boy, who was charged at the Police Court this morning, was fined \$30. Another Chinese, described as a houseboy employed at the Peak Hotel, who was found bestowing his patronage on the defendant, was fined \$3.

THE BOOKSHELF.

(By "Librarian.")

KEEPING A COMMONPLACE BOOK.

Even members of the Chinese literati, with whom memory-training is or long was proverbial, or the most efficient of Peimanists have need of a commonplace-book. In particular the journalist is beset by this need. Nowadays events are so numerous and varied, and succeed each other with such bewildering rapidity, that a scribe, were he endowed with the memory of a Woodfall or a Macanlay, could not hope to keep anything like a complete mental record. The albums and files of that admirable journalist, "Clandius Clear" (Sir W. Robertson Nicoll) are famous; and recently, on the occasion of the decease of a popular M.P.'s wife, the world learned that the fascinations of the commonplace-book grew on this lady to such a degree that her collection totalled over two thousand volumes! That is the problem with the commonplace-book: the trouble is not to fill it, but to keep the contents down. The number of useful excerpts that might be made from a single issue of a daily paper, especially a leading London journal, is simply appalling. From the start the keeper of a commonplace-book must school himself rigorously to repression, else he will find himself lost in a flood.

Who was the first man to keep a commonplace-book? The term itself is a broad one, ranging from a simple paste-up of newspaper-cuttings to original volumes of extensive compass, such as diaries or collections of essays. Generally, however, one does not look for a completed work, but rather for the raw material original and collected, such as personal impressions in the one case, excerpts, quotations and memoranda in the other. As a writer in a London weekly observes, the best way to keep a commonplace-book is one's own way (presupposing a reasonable exercise of judgment). In an elementary form it may be that the commonplace book goes back to the beginnings of literature. At the moment the earliest systematic instance that I can recall is that of Bacon, who, with his penchant for the classics, gave the collection a Latin title. Among commonplace-books of the more ambitious kind one of the best is "The Tin Trumpet," by Horace Smith, joint author with his brother, James, of "The Rejected Addresses." This curious and entertaining book appeared in 1836.

The book consists of original remarks, paradoxes, and strong opinions, lightened by endless quotations and stories. The subjects upon which it treats are arranged alphabetically, as in a lexicon. The book is, indeed, a sort of personal lexicon of reflection and anecdote. It is full of a bold and wise liberalism of thought. Horace Smith was a forward-looking man, and a keen critic of the social conditions of his own time. The Tin Trumpet is always blown on the side of the oppressed and on the side of freedom of thought, for Horace Smith was a hater of every kind of violence and cruelty. His remarks under Angier have probably made his book very unpopular with gentlemen of the rod and basket. An angler, he says, is

a fish-butcher—a piscatory assassin—a Jack Ketch (catcher of jacks), an impaler of live worms, frogs, and flies—a torturer of trout, a killer of carp, a great gudgeon who sacrifices the best of his life in taking away the life of a little gudgeon.

And he does not spare Isaac Walton. He

must have been a demure hypocrite, or a blockhead. . . . Hark how tenderly the gentle ruffian gives directions for baiting with a frog: "Put your hook through his mouth, and out at his gills, and then with a fine needle and silk, sew the upper part of his leg, with only one stitch, to the arming wire of the hook, and in so doing use him as though you loved him." Tender-hearted Isaac!—what would be his treatment of animals he did not love?

Indeed, Smith is very much an iconoclast. His attack on Walton is equalled by his remarks on the character of Christian in the "Pilgrim's Progress." He quotes with approval Dunlop's "History of Fiction": "The hero of this popular and pious allegory is a mere negative character, without one good quality to recommend him. There is little or no display of charity, beneficence, or bene-

volence during the whole course of his pilgrimage. The sentiments of Christian are narrow and illiberal, and his struggles and exertions wholly selfish. This is drastic enough. Smith adds the following:

In proof of the latter part of this imputation, mark with what a heartless indifference to everything but himself he abandons his wife and family. "Now he had not run far from his own home, but his wife and children, perceiving it, began to cry after him to return, but the man put two fingers into his ears and ran on crying Life! Life! Eternal Life! So he looked not behind him, but fled towards the middle of the plain."

Dunlop and Smith are unsparing critics of Christian, it will be seen. The incident quoted calls for criticism, too; yet it is not the author's point overlooked! Surely what Bunyan meant to convey was that the soul comes before even wife and children.

The "Trumpet" it may be noted, has a good deal to say on the score of criticism, which, it says, very often consists in measuring the learning and the wisdom of others, either by our own ignorance, or by our little technical and pedantic partialities and prejudices. Everyone has heard of the mathematician who objected to Shakespeare (it used to be Homer), that his works "proved" nothing. Equally luminous was the remark of the lawyer who, happening to catch the words "a deed without a name," uttered by the witches in "Macbeth," repeated: "A deed without a name!—why, 'tis void." Smith duly records the story of Waller's dictum on "Paradise Lost":

Of much of our contemporary criticism, which consists rather in reviewing writers than writings, we may find a fair type in the following passage from a letter of the celebrated Waller: "The old blind schoolmaster, John Milton, hath published a tedious poem on the fall of man; if its length be not considered as merit, it hath no other."

Of the briefer sayings to be found in this collection, the following are some excellent examples:

Speculation.—A word which some times begins with its second letter.

Public Opinion.—A river which digs its own bed. We may occasionally moderate or quicken its course, but it is very difficult to alter it.

Tolerance.—Being wise enough to have no difference with those who differ from us.

Style.—To have a good style in writing, you should have none; as perfect beauty of face consists in the absence of any predominant feature.

Luck.—Good and bad, is but a synonym, in the great majority of instances, for good and bad judgment.

Argument.—With fools, violence; with Ministers, a majority; with fanatics, denunciation; with kings, the sound reason.

Extremepore.—A premeditated impromptu.

This is above the reach of the average commonplace-book keeper; but whether as an informal exercise in composition, or as a storehouse of information, or a combination—pleasure and often profit may be derived from the commonplace-book.

PEKING'S SEARCH FOR MONEY.

With reference to the proposed domestic loan of \$30,000,000, which has been approved by the Cabinet, it is stated that the bonds will bear interest at the rate of eight per cent., and that a fund for the payment of interest and repayment of principal will be established by drawing annually from the Peking Octroi \$1,200,000, from the general goods taxation on the Tientsin-Pukou Railway \$1,400,000, from stamp taxes \$1,000,000, from surplus revenue of various departments under the Ministry of Communications, including the Postal Service, \$400,000. This fund will be under the control of the Special Bureau which is to be organized to supervise arrangements for payment of interest, repayment of the loan, etc.—Reuter.

Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.

I see from Reuter that the Greeks are in fine fettle the now. According to the night before last the Athanarabissar—Kutahia—Eskeshehr—Bilejik line and the enemy troops have been cut off. I should say so too. An army who can take places like that'll get anywhere. Between you and me, I wouldn't like to write out names like that often. It must be very trying this muggy weather. That's the worst of war: its effects are so far-reaching. It used to be awful when the Germans were knocking the Russians in Galicia. Some of you words, a cross between a sneeze and a choke—that took only a man troubled w' adenoids to get the hang of them—man, they used to cause a lot of bad feeling in this office. We had three educated compts that gave notice all in one week. What the effect was on our readers we were never rightly able to judge, complaints of that nature no coming under the heading of notifiable diseases. So here's hoping that this newest war doesn't last too long, unless of course, it's going to put up the silver market in which case we're prepared to suffer a lot more and no let on.

Now, though Reuter doesn't tell, I suppose the enemy now held on that alphabetical line will be the Turks. That being so, local editors want to be careful before starting to prognosticate. A special providence watches over bairns and drunk men. That same watchful care has always been shared by Turkey. I mind fine early on in the war, hearing Sir Charles Elliot lecturing on the Turk at the City Hall in this Colony. At this time, the guns of the Elizabeth and the like, were supposed to be blowing about the sick man's property in a wholesale kind of fashion and the feeling was expressed pretty freely that Johnnie Turk was soon to have his shorbert and harems taken away from him. Sir Charles, though, was so sure and gave us quite a few reasons for his way of thinking. But we took no notice, deeming the wisdom of Winston above that of a mere Vice-Chancellor of the Hongkong University. Of course, how were we to know that the whole thing was a disastrous gamble?

But once bitten, twice shy. That's what makes one kind careful when I hear of an army of ex-raised raisers trying to come it over much w' the lads of the crescent and the star. Let's be a wee historical for a change. It's nish seventy years since Czar Nicholas got out of his system a sentence which will maybe make his name remembered when everything else about him is forgotten. "We have on our hands," said he, "a sick man—a very sick man; it will be a great misfortune if one of these days he should slip away from us before the necessary arrangements have been made." This he said to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, under the mistaken impression that we were quite ready and willing to enter into a secret pact to divide the sick man's effects while yet the breath was in his body. And the coffin no ordered.

The sequel to that little affair was the Crimean War; then came the Russo-Turkish War, several Balkan wars, and finally the World War, all more or less directly connected with the break-up of the Ottoman Empire in Europe.

Three times at least it appeared that the end had come at last; that Constantinople would pass into other hands, and the power of the Turk vanish from the Western Continent. The last time there was no doubt whatever that the hour of doom had struck. In every Allied country the conviction prevailed that nothing could save the Turk again. Constantinople would have to go and by a strange turn in the course of events Great Britain agreed that the Turkish capital should go to Russia, a thing British statesmen had spent blood and treasure and two generations of diplomacy to prevent.

This policy the Russian revolution put an end to, destroyed, and another turn of the wheel of chance went in the sick man's favour. No wonder that the Turk has learned to regard the best-laid schemes of the Western Powers w' cynical amusement. So long has he profited by their jealousies and miscalculations and indecision that he has come to have a strong belief in his own good luck and when a nation once gets it into its head that Providence is on its side it's no so easily frightened, mind I'm telling you. The Greeks needna' gut th' fish till they get them.

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LADIES' BLOUSES
CHIC PARISIEN
STYLE

Made of
Silk Crepe
de Chine,
Plain Silk
and
Voile



Assorted Colors
Assorted Sizes
YEE SANG FAT CO.

SIR CHARLES ADDIS TO RETIRE.

Sir Newton Stabb His Successor.

The Times of June 18th says:—We learn that Sir Charles Addis has arranged to retire from the management in London of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. The retirement will take effect from the end of September or the beginning of October. Sir Charles, however, will retain the chairmanship of the London committee, and will remain the head of the British group in the Chinese Consortium. Therefore the only change that his retirement will involve will be that Sir Charles will be relieved of the daily round of work associated with the management. Sir Charles has the distinction of being

the only banker who has been appointed a director of the Bank of England, and he will continue his membership of the Bank Court. Sir Charles, who will be 60 in November next, has had a strenuous career, and for some time past it has been well known that he was anxious to be relieved of routine work. He ranks as the leading authority on banking and financial questions connected with the Far East. For his public services he received the honour of knighthood in 1913, and was made a K.C.M.G. at the beginning of this month. Sir Charles will be succeeded in the management by Sir Newton Stabb, who has been chief manager at Hongkong for the past 10 years. The latter has spent the whole of his business life in the service of the bank, and possesses in marked degree those qualities which go to the making of the successful banker.

ON THE WATERFRONT.

Speedy Freighters.

Speed in transport is the latest necessity for the maintenance of a good freight service. During the last year or two greater attention has been paid to this question than formerly and the average speed of all classes of vessels is greater now than before the war. Passenger vessels of the ocean type must make at least 17 knots these days to hold their own with the steamers of competing lines, while the speed of cargo vessels built in the last few years has been increased in keeping with the trend of the time for speed and still greater speed.

Realising that the quick movement of freight is now an important factor in the steamship business the Holland-East Asia Line has formulated a policy in this respect, which will bring its service to Dutch and German ports from the Far East into line with the leading companies in the trade. The Holland-East Asia Line is the joint line of five Dutch shipping companies, is replacing the smaller and slower vessels on the run with larger and fast vessels. By making these improvements in the line the United Netherlands Navigation Company will come into more direct competition with the ships of the Blue Funnel Line, both in regard to speed and class of vessel used.

The vessels listed for future sailings this year are all of the 12,000-ton size with a speed of about 13 knots. The steamer Brielle, an oil-burning steamer making 13 knots, which sailed last week for Rotterdam and Hamburg carried a full cargo from Far Eastern ports. The main items on the manifest are beans, wheat and bean-oil from North China and a large shipment of mats and matting from Hongkong, besides general cargo. The steamer Tjimonok, which will reach Hongkong early next month from Continental ports, will be removed from the service in conformity with the new policy of the line and her place on the loading berth will be taken by the Tjisondari, a larger ship. It is announced that the latest vessels listed for outward loading are the Boeroe and Toba.

Cargoes Discharging.

Sugar amounting to 3,000 tons arrived at Hongkong yesterday by the steamer Tjikembang from Batavia.

The American steamer West Henshaw, which reached port yesterday from San Francisco, Japan ports and Manila, has 1,000 tons of general merchandise for local importers.

The N.Y.K. steamer Nagato Maru arrived this morning from Calcutta, Rangoon and Singapore with 623 tons of cargo for Hongkong, including 500 bales gunnies and 1,000 bags rice-bran. There are 4,801 tons of through freight consisting of 1,000 bales gunnies and 1,000 tons pig iron from Calcutta and 700 tons lead from Rangoon.

Torpedo Lost.

During torpedo practice off the village of Yeng Shu Ha, about one mile from the east shore of Lamma Island, on July 27, one of the torpedo-boats attached to the Tania's flotilla lost a torpedo by sinking it. It was announced by the Harbourmaster this morning. A reward of \$40 will be paid to anyone giving information to the police that will enable the Naval authorities to recover the missing torpedo. The projectile may float to the top again, it is said, and may be caught in fishermen's nets. The torpedo, which is not dangerous, is 18 feet in length and has a weight of one ton.

Bright Light Fishermen.

The masters of 14 fishing boats were warned by the Marine Magistrate (Lieut. C. Hake, R.N.R.) this morning that there is to be no fishing in the fairway of the harbour with the use of bright lights in future. The defendants were caught in the act last night of disobeying the Harbourmaster's previous order in this regard by carrying incandescent lights in such a position as to confuse navigation of merchant tonnage in the harbour.

Suwa Maru Off For U.S.A.

The Japanese steamer Suwa Maru uncoupled her mooring chains at 11.30 o'clock this morning and sailed for Seattle, via Manila and Japan ports. The vessel took 63 passengers from Hongkong—16 first and 20 second cabin and 27 steerage. About 1,500 tons of freight went out in her hold. New York consignments of raw silk from Canton taken by the vessel total 150 tons. Rattan furniture shipments amounted to 700 tons.

Yannis Sails.

The steamer Yannis, which had to put back to port on Wednesday

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH

Fillets	80 cents per lb.
Haddocks	70 " " "
Kippers	60 " " "
Red Herrings	30 " " "

CHEESE

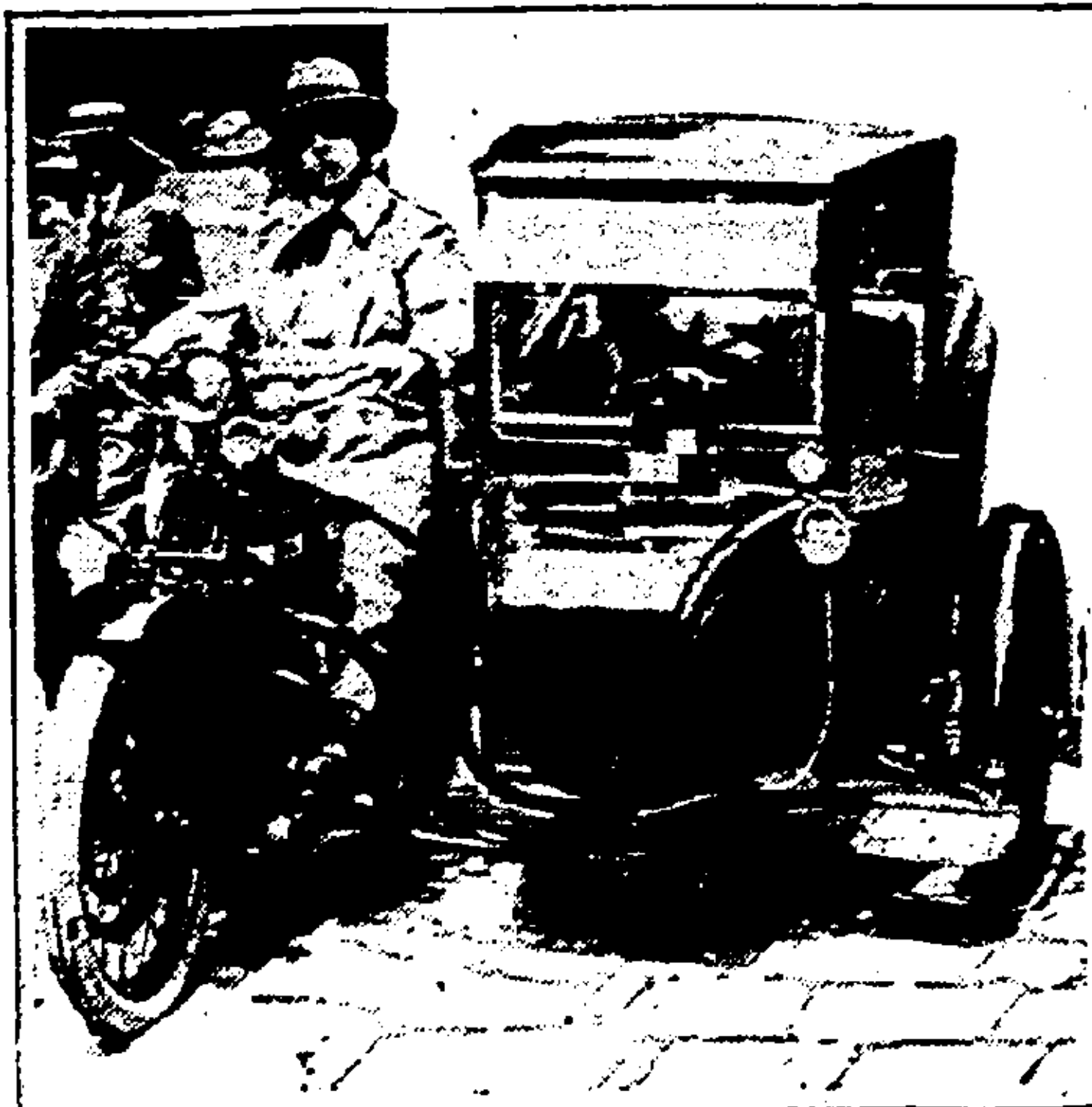
Gouda (Full Cream)	\$1.25 " lb.
Australian Cheddar	\$1.00 " "

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.

MOTOR CYCLE TAXIS.

Description of Hongkong's Expected Conveyances.

The following is a description of the B.S.A. Motor-cycle Taxis which are now being used in considerable numbers in many of the large cities of England, and which we hope to see shortly on the Hongkong streets. These Sidecar Taxis are manufactured by B.S.A. Cycles Ltd., (Proprietors). The Birmingham Small Arms Co. Ltd., the world famous manufacturers of rifles and machine guns. The B.S.A. Motor-cycle Taxis have been thoroughly tested by the Police Authorities at home and are the first machines to pass the Birmingham regulations. The Motor-cycle is a powerful B.S.A. Twin of the latest design. Though it is only rated at 6 7/8 h.p. it develops considerably more



THE B.S.A. SIDECAR TAXICAB.

power and is quite capable of taking the taxi sidecar fully loaded up a 1 in 6 gradient from a standstill, and, it also can show a good turn of speed on the level. The engine is remarkably silent and is very economical in fuel and oil. Ignition is by a high tension E.I.C. weatherproof magneto. A three-speed gear box is fitted and transmission is by heavy roller chains totally enclosed in aluminum cases. The clutch is of the floating dry plate type and can be slipped almost indefinitely without harm. This makes the machine ideal for traffic riding as very low speeds could be achieved. The wheels are extra strong 28 by 3 in. interchangeable and detachable. motor-cycle and sidecar. With the spare wheel provided, should occasion demand, changes could be made in a few minutes. Very efficient brakes are fitted. The front brake acts on the dummy

to the back. The Sidecar holds two persons sitting side by side and space is provided for a small amount of luggage.

The outfit is fully equipped with electric lights, spare wheel, luggage grid, warning devices, taximeter and complete tools. The finish is of the excellence that has made the B.S.A. name world famous.

The steering is very easy, the patent spring front forks and the comfortable saddle giving adequate protection, to the driver. In spite of the fact that the taxi sidecar is made to sit two persons it is not very much wider than any ordinary sidecar. The taxi can turn round in a little more than its own length, the diameter of the circle made by the wheels being about 12 feet. The above has been given us by Messrs. Walter Ford & Co., who are agents for B.S.A. Motor-cycles.

night to effect repairs to her low pressure piston-rod, resumed her voyage to Sandakan late yesterday afternoon.

THE RING AND THE-LOOK!

After a fruitless search for a diamond ring, Mrs. Howell of the Sussex Hotel, Hove, as a last resource, returned at 8 p.m. to a seat on Hove lawns, where she had rested during the early part of the day. She found the ring, though hundreds of people must

have passed in the interim, and several occupied the identical seat.

19TH 2,000 GALLON COW. Lavenham Joan II, a British Friesian belonging to Mr. L. J. Evans, Parkfields Farm, Tipton, Stoke-on-Trent, is the latest name to be added to the roll of British 2,000 gallon cows. Nine-teen of these super-producers have now appeared in Great Britain, 18 of which are British Friesians, and others are fast approaching the goal.

NOTICES.

NETTLETON

MAKES STANDING OR WALKING A REAL PLEASURE

CALF
In black and brown.
DRESS
In patent leather.

BUCKSKIN
and
CANVAS
in white.

SHOES

GENTLEMEN'S PATENT LEATHER DRESS BOOTS WITH SUEDE TOPS. FOR SMART WEAR

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BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

LADIES SHOES SPECIALLY REDUCED.

GINS.

Caldbeck's Old Tom and Dry
Jas. Coult's & Co., Old Tom and Dry
Boord & Son Old Tom and Dry
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Plymouth (Coates & Co.)
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RING UP—2230.

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Write for our Brochure "How to Decorate your Home" to

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CAMERA NEWS



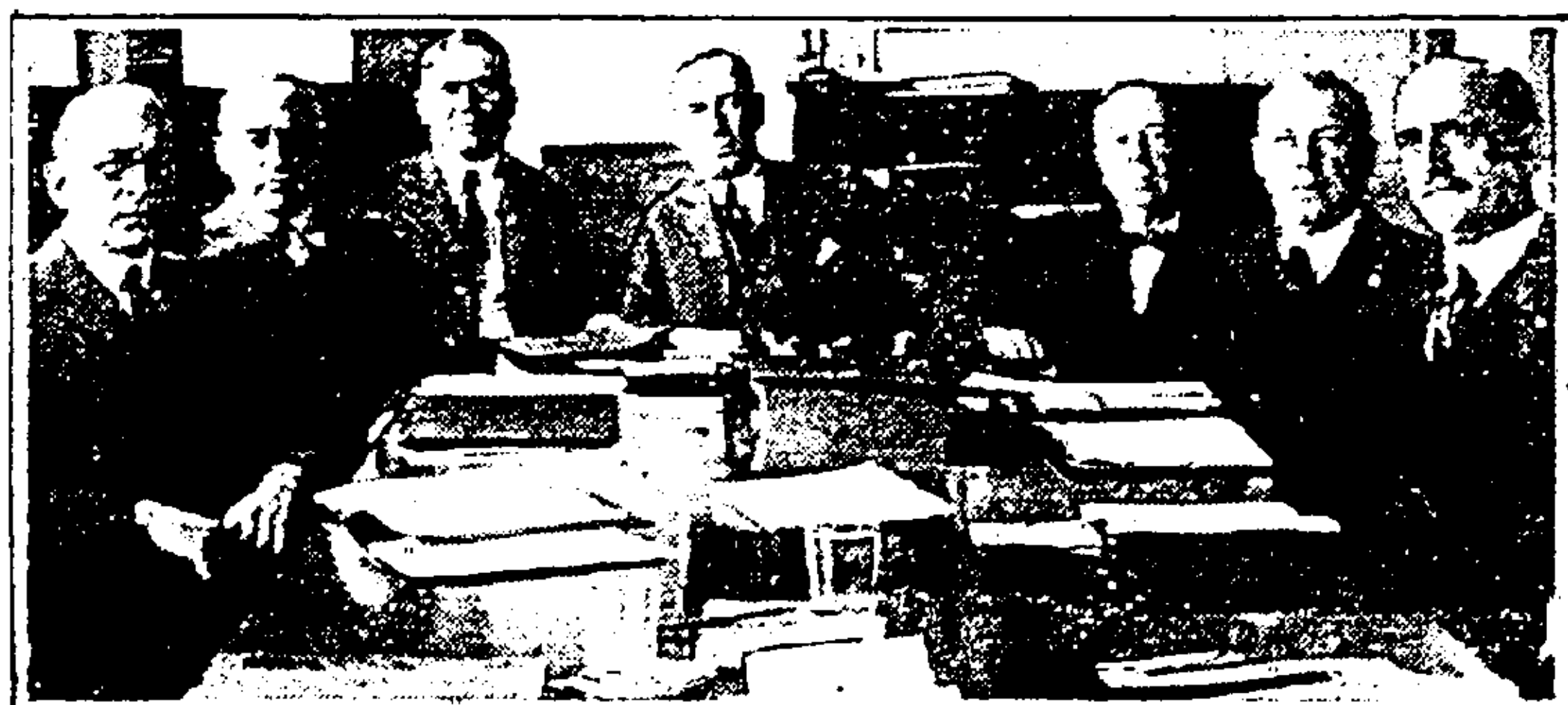
The mob spirit died quickly when National Guard troops took command at the Tulsa, Oklahoma, riots and the city turned to taking care of the homeless. Negroes, who were rushed to the baseball park for protection, are shown receiving food at kitchens set up in the open by citizens.



Miss Cecil Leitch, the British Ladies Golf Champion.



William Leeds and Princess Xenia, walking in London. The marriage of William Leeds, seventeen year old son of the late American tin plate king, to Princess Xenia of Greece, is expected in the near future.



New shipping board meets—Here is the new shipping board in session. Left to right, they are the Meyer Lissner, California; Admiral Benson, former chairman who remains on the board; T. V. O'Connor, New York; Albert D. Lasker, Illinois, new chairman, appointed for six years; George E. Chamberlain, Oregon; Frederick I. Thompson, Alabama; Edward C. Plummer, Maine.



TINY SWIMMER FROM AUSTRALIA WITH A RECORD. Rhoda Mary Cavill, 3-year-old daughter of "Dick" Cavill, world's champion swimmer, is the youngest diver and swimmer in the world.

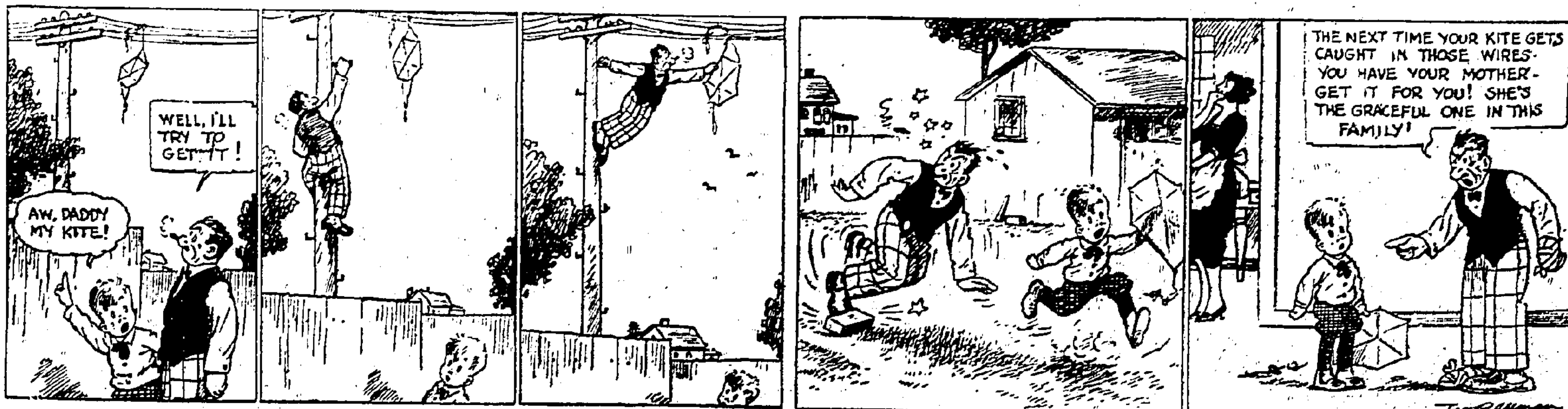


Scene in Valencia showing how the whole town turned out to honour Ibanez, the famous novelist.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Tom Performs Better in the Air than on the Ground

BY ALLMAN



NOTICE.

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BERLIN KOBLENZ ROTTERDAM
BREMEN LIVERPOOL SOUTHAMPTON
BRUSSELS LONDON SHANGHAI
BUENOS AIRES LUGERNE STOCKHOLM
CAIRO MANCHESTER TIENSIN
CHRISTIANIA MARSEILLES TORONTO
COBLENZ VALPARAISO WINNIPEG
COPENHAGEN MONTIVIDEO YOKOHAMA
CONSTANTINOPLE NAPLES ZURICH
EDINBURGH NICE

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Letters of Credit.
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currency, Pounds Sterling, United States Dollars,
Francs, Pesos, Tael and Yen currencies.

YOUR ACCOUNT IS INVITED.

C. H. BENSON,
MANAGER,
HONGKONG.

HE DIDN'T KNOW.

Japanese Restaurant

Keeper Fined.

AN AMERICAN'S MISTAKE.

An interesting case, which raises the question whether one is allowed to bring and partake of one's own drinks in a "dry" restaurant, was heard before Magistrate G. N. Orme at the Police Court this morning.

T. Miyada, the proprietor of a Japanese coffeeshop, well-known to seafarers, at No. 18 Praya East, was charged with committing a breach of the conditions of his licence in that he served drinks in his premises. He was represented by Mr. Lyson.

Sub-inspector Blackman said that he paid a surprise visit to the coffee shop on the 23rd instant, and saw on a table, around which were gathered five or six men, a bottle of whisky and a number of glasses. One of the men gathered round the table claimed the bottle as his, and said that, as he had brought it into the shop, the proprietor had nothing to do with it.

Chris John Lea, a seaman, in evidence, stated that on the morning in question he, together with a crony named Boyer and another man, went to the shop with a bottle of whisky. When the Inspector came in Boyer claimed the bottle as his.

Boyer said that he was a steward on the West Ivan, but had left the steamer owing to a spell of sickness. On the day in question he went to the coffee shop with the intention of calling for a friend named Brown.

That the latter might accompany him to the s.e. Delight where they were to sign on. Brown was having his breakfast in an inner room of the shop, and witness after waiting some minutes, feeling unwell, went out to obtain a drink. The Naval Canton being closed at that hour, he went to the commodore's shop where he bought the bottle of whisky and returned to the shop with it. He opened it and had a couple of drinks. No one was present when he opened the bottle. He did not know that it was "agin the law" to bring a bottle of whisky into a "dry" restaurant, and was not made acquainted with his offence until later. About ten minutes later a man entered the room, rushed upon the table, took the bottle of whisky and smelt

it. Not knowing the identity of this newcomer, witness very innocently invited him to have a pull at it. The man, who was other than Inspector Blackman, was apparently ruffled at this. He left the shop in high dudgeon, and, anxious to make amends when he was told that the man was a Police Officer witness followed Inspector Blackman and explained his mistake. Inspector Blackman told him "to get out of it" and witness got out.

In further examination, Boyer said that he came up to the Court voluntarily to give evidence, and he did not want to see anyone get into trouble through him. None of the "boys" asked him for a drink. Apparently they did not want it, for they knew that they could have had it without the asking.

Asked by the Magistrate regarding the regulations in America, witness said that his country was "dry" now, but before prohibition came into existence, he knew that a man was allowed to bring his drinks into a "dry" restaurant and no questions were asked. He thought that in a free and easy place like Hongkong the same privilege was allowed, but since then had found that that was not so.

Mr. Lyson said the facts as given by the witnesses did not call for a heavy penalty. It was very unfortunate that the offence, which was purely technical, had occurred.

The Magistrate said that he was prepared to believe the Inspector who it must be admitted was on duty and therefore would take notice of the circumstances and observe everything that was going on in the room. As regards the evidence of the witnesses he did not think that they were telling falsehoods, but "the evidence showed that they were sitting together in a social way and it was hard to overlook the indication arising from this. In his opinion it was a common practice for customers to take the responsibility of such an offence and free the proprietor from blame. Admitting that the proprietor was in the kitchen at the time, any doings that were going on in the shop could hardly have escaped notice. He proposed to impose a fine of \$100.

PORT INTELLIGENCE.

The following shipping and mail intelligence has been extracted from the Hongkong Telegraph.

Vessels Arrived.

Vessel	Agents	From	Mooring
Hydrango	China S.S. Co.	Swatow	C 34
Japan	B. I. S.S. Co.	Calcutta & Singapore	K. Wharf
Chongta	B. I. S.S. Co.	Calcutta & Swatow	C 35
Yingchow	B. I. S.S. Co.	Canton	B 11
Agamemnon	J. M. & Co.	New York & Shanghai	K. Wharf
Boeing	J. M. & Co.	Bankok & Swatow	C 19
Yanai	Lapierre & Co.	Pul back from Sea	K. Bay
Hanoi	J. C. J. L.	Haiphong	C 40
Tikembang	P.M. S.S. Co.	Ratavia & Manila	A 3
Lake Fielding	Strathern & Dixon	Hobson	C 45
West Haikow	O. S. K.	San Francisco & Manila	B 20
Sun M.	O. S. K.	Sourabaya & Sandakan	O.S.K. Wharf
Batavia M.	N. Y. K.	Yokohama	K. Wharf
Malay M.	N. Y. K.	Calcutta & Yokohama	Adm. No. 1
Nagato	N. Y. K.	Canton	B 21
Shima M.	N. Y. K.	Sourabaya & Cheribon	C 21
Tamon M.	N. Y. K.	Canton	C 21
King On	Mow Sing Tong	Canton	C 21

Clearances.

Vessel	Agents	Where Bound	Departure
Yanai	J. M. & Co.	Sourabaya	July 29th
Batavia M.	O. S. K.	Takao Kobe	"
Shima M.	N. Y. K.	Hongkong	"
Nagato M.	N. Y. K.	Kobe	"
Sun M.	J. M. & Co.	Canton	"
Yan M.	O. S. K.	Swatow Takao	July 30th
Malay M.	O. S. K.	Singapore Bombay	"

Impending Departures.

Compiled from our Shipping Advertisements.

Vessel	Agents	Destination	Sailing Date
Huabow	N. Y. K.	Swatow	30th July
Nagato M.	N. Y. K.	Japan	30th
Yan M.	J. M. & Co.	Manila	30th
Japan	P. & O.	Kobe	30th
Sun M.	N. Y. K.	Swatow	30th
Yingchow	P. & O.	Swatow	30th
Chongta	P. & O.	Swatow	30th
Agamemnon	P. & O.	Swatow	30th
Boeing	P. & O.	Swatow	30th
Yanai	P. & O.	Swatow	30th
Hanoi	P. & O.	Swatow	30th
Tikembang	P. & O.	Swatow	30th
Lake Fielding	P. & O.	Swatow	30th
West Haikow	P. & O.	Swatow	30th
Sun M.	P. & O.	Swatow	30th
Batavia M.	P. & O.	Swatow	30th
Malay M.	P. & O.	Swatow	30th
Nagato	P. & O.	Swatow	30th
Shima M.	P. & O.	Swatow	30th
Tamon M.	P. & O.	Swatow	30th
King On	P. & O.	Swatow	30th

Impending Arrivals.

(Supplied by our Advertisers.)

Vessel	Agents	From	Due Hongkong
Batavia M.	N. Y. K.	New York	30th July
Shima M.	N. Y. K.	Swatow	30th
Nagato M.	N. Y. K.	Swatow	30th
Sun M.	N. Y. K.	Swatow	30th
Yan M.	N. Y. K.	Swatow	30th
Hanoi	N. Y. K.	Swatow	30th
Tikembang	N. Y. K.	Swatow	30th
Lake Fielding	N. Y. K.	Swatow	30th
West Haikow	N. Y. K.	Swatow	30th
Sun M.	N. Y. K.	Swatow	30th
Batavia M.	N. Y. K.	Swatow	30th
Malay M.	N. Y. K.	Swatow	30th
Nagato	N. Y. K.	Swatow	30th
Shima M.	N. Y. K.	Swatow	30th
Tamon M.	N. Y. K.	Swatow	30th
King On	N. Y. K.	Swatow	30th

(Consignees Diary.)

Compiled from our Advertisements.

Vessel	Agents	Goods Stored	Free Storage Expires	Claims to be Examined
Batavia M.	N. Y. K.	Swatow	30th July	30th
Shima M.	N. Y. K.	Swatow	30th	30th
Nagato M.	N. Y. K.	Swatow	30th	30th
Sun M.	N. Y. K.	Swatow	30th	30th
Yan M.	N. Y. K.	Swatow	30th	30th
Hanoi	N. Y. K.	Swatow	30th	30th
Tikembang	N. Y. K.	Swatow	30th	30th
Lake Fielding	N. Y. K.	Swatow	30th	30th
West Haikow	N. Y. K.	Swatow	30th	30th
Sun M.	N. Y. K.	Swatow	30th	30th
Batavia M.	N. Y. K.	Swatow	30th	30th
Malay M.	N. Y. K.	Swatow	30th	30th
Nagato	N. Y. K.	Swatow	30th	30th
Shima M.	N. Y. K.	Swatow	30th	30th
Tamon M.	N. Y. K.	Swatow	30th	30th
King On	N. Y. K.	Swatow	30th	30th

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

The General Post Office will be open on Monday, the 30th August, from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. only. There will be no delivery of Letters and Registered Correspondence on the 30th August. The District Post Office will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. and from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. with the exception of Kowloon Office which will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. only and Sheung Wan Branch Office which will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. and from 5.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. There will be no delivery from District Offices at noon. Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close after 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Shanghai	Singapore	30th July
U.S.A., Japan & Shanghai	Singapore	30th
Europe via Suez	Singapore	30th
London (2nd class)	Singapore	30th
Calcutta & Straits	Singapore	30th
Straits	Singapore	30th
Japan & Shanghai	Singapore	30th

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
*Straits, Bangkok & Europe via Liver pool	Agamemnon	Sat. 30 inst. 8 a.m.
Fort Bayard, Hoihow & Haiphong	Hainan	Sat. 30 inst. 8 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Takao	Southern	Sat. 30 inst. 9 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Panama Canal, Aden, Egypt, & Europe via Marseille	Syria	Sat. 30 inst.
The Parcel Mail will be closed at Noon on Saturday the 30th inst.		Registration 2.45 p.m. Letters 3.30 a.m.
Philippine Islands	Yuenang	Sat. 30 inst. 11 noon
Japan	Yoro M.	Sat. 30 inst. 11 noon
Honolulu	Hawaii Ping	Sat. 30 inst. 2 p.m.
*Shanghai & North China	Shantung	Sat. 30 inst. 3 p.m.
*Shanghai & N. China	Yingchow	Sat. 30 inst. 3 p.m.
Samshui & Wuchow	Kochow	Sat. 30 inst. 4.30 p.m.
*Shanghai & N. China	Kansu	Sat. 30 inst. 5 p.m.
*Shanghai & N. China	Kwelin	Sun. 31 inst. 5 p.m.
*Shanghai & Tientsin	Shanghai	Sun. 31 inst. 9 a.m.
Bangkok	Chongman	Sun. 31 inst. 9 a.m.
*Shanghai, N. China & Japan	Kashmir	Sun. 31 inst. 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Keelung	Amakusa M.	Sun. 31 inst. 9 a.m.
*Swatow, Straits & Bangkok	Liangchow	Sun. 31 inst. 9 a.m.
Philippine Islands	Taming	Mon. 1 inst. 9 a.m.
Hoihow & Haiphong	Takelang	Mon. 1 inst. 9 a.m.
Saigon, Straits & Bangkok	Kishu M.	Mon. 1 inst. 9 a.m.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.



HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England
Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Mojito) Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

PACIFIC STEAMER	FROM HONGKONG	DATE	ATLANTIC STEAMER	FROM CANADA	DATE
Japan	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	E. France	Aug. 15	Aug. 19
Asia	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	E. France	Aug. 15	Aug. 19
Russia	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	E. France	Aug. 15	Aug. 19
Montezuma	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	E. France	Aug. 15	Aug. 19
E. Asia	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	E. France	Aug. 15	Aug. 19
E. Japan	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	E. France	Aug. 15	Aug. 19
E. Russia	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	E. France	Aug. 15	Aug. 19
Montezuma	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	E. France	Aug. 15	Aug. 19

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp & Havre.

Allocation of accommodation on the steamers is held in Hongkong. Through connections made and tickets issued here. Early reservation necessary.

Three Years or more in the Line.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

Hongkong Office Telephone 752. Cable Address GPCANAC.



HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA SHANGHAI, THE ISLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN"

PERIA M.	9,000	Aug. 2	YAMATO M.	22,000	Sept. 9
TAIYO M.	22,000	Aug. 12	KOREA M.	20,000	Sept. 10
SIBERIA M.	20,000	Aug. 27	SHINYO M.	22,000	Oct. 2

Calling at Dairen. * Omitting Shanghai.

SOUTH-AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILLO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MEXICO, ARICA, IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS: GINYO MARU 16,500 Aug. 16th.

For full information regarding passengers, freight, and sailings apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2474 & 2475.

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

GREEN STAR LINE

Operating Far Eastern services for account of the

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

TO SINGAPORE.

"WEST HENSHAW" 31st July.

TO VANCOUVER & SEATTLE (via MANILA).

"WEST ISON" 20th Aug.

TO LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO.

(Via Shanghai & Japan)

"WEST HENSHAW" 25th August.

Also, cargo accepted for Transhipment at San Francisco and/or Seattle to weekly sailings for

NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian

Overland Common Points.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 1st Floor Power Building 12, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 3015.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.



DOLLAR LINE



SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

STEAMERS.

"ESTHER DOLLAR" via Suez ... 15th AUG.

FOR NEW YORK.

"BESSIE DOLLAR" via Panama ... 25th SEPT.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Over Land Common Points in the United States and Canada.

For Particulars and Rates apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

THIRD FLOOR

TEL. 792.

795.



Operating following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

PASSENGER & FREIGHT SERVICE.

For VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE.

Calling Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

From Hongkong Arrive Seattle

S.S. Silver State ... For Manila ... Aug. 2

S.S. Silver State ... Aug. 13 ... Sept. 2

City of Spokane ... Aug. 20 ... Sept. 22

Keystone State ... Sept. 2 ... Oct. 22

Wenatchee ... Oct. 2 ... Oct. 22

PASSENGER & FREIGHT

FOR TRIESTE & HAMBURG.

S.S. CHINA SEAS ... August 25

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT.

Calling Manila, Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

S.S. Montague ... Aug. 7 ... S.S. Abernethy ... Sept. 3

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland common points

Passengers and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor Hotel Mansions.

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PACIFIC SHIPPING.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd., & China Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

Sailings from Hongkong.

"HELENUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 6th August.

"ATREUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 29th August.

"CITY OF CANTON" ... via Suez Canal ... 8th September.

Calls at Boston.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD. HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON

REISS & CO. CANTON

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART

MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(United Netherlands Navigation Company)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN

(Holland East Asia Line)

(Members of the Straits, China and Japan

Conferences.)



Regular monthly service between

Japan ports, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila

and

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Hamburg, Bremen

Steamers Loading For Sailing

RADJA August Amsterdam & Hamburg 6th Aug.

THOSDARI September Rotterdam & Hamburg 25th Sept.

ALDERAMIN October Rotterdam & Hamburg 24th Oct.

BOEROE November Amsterdam & Hamburg 19th Nov.

For full particulars please apply to

JAVA CHINA JAPAN LYN

General Agents,

York Building.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELE-

GRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Tele-

grams are lying here—

Abeichi, from Osaka.

Miss Haber Hongkong Hotel,

from Amoy.

Fanjut, from Tientsin.

Miss Haber Hongkong Hotel,

from Amoy.

Boswell, from Kobe.

Skourisky China Merchant,

s.s. Hsienchiang, from Shanghai.

Hongkong Hotel, from Kobe.

Rapley Hwahebie Reny, from

Shanghai.

Hakori, from Tokio.

Yuwoochung, from Shanghai.

0691, from Hankow.

Manfayung Bonham Street,

East, from Kobe.

Tongkee No. Kwongyendong

Street, from Kobe.

Chuncheuan, from Shanghai.

TH. KRING.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 25, 1921.

—

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL-

ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

Katherine Lavante King Ed-

ward Hotel, from Manila.

George Taylor, Cerpique

America, from Oxnardcal.

M. E. F. AIREY.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 25, 1921.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

CHINESE LABOUR FOR

PHILIPPINES.

Mr. Forbes to-day heard pleas

to admit Chinese labor to the

Philippines in order to avert a

labour shortage and to aid the

sugar industry.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE RECOVERY.

Recovery from the economic

depression in the United States,

and also abroad, Secretary of

Commerce Herbert C. Hoover

told the U. S. National Leather

Convention, depends upon courage

applied to intelligence, and a

return to primary virtues, added

to conscientious toil and economy

of living.

GERMAN ACTIVITY.

German traders appear to be

conting their elaborate foreign

sales campaign in South America,

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

TRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
SYRIA	7,000	30 July noon	M's. London & Antwerp
KALYAN	9,000	6th Aug.	M's. London & Antwerp
MANILA	7,200	25th Aug.	M's. London & Antwerp
DUNERA	5,400	20th Aug.	S'pore, Colombo & B'way
KASHMIR	9,000	2nd Sept.	M's. London & Antwerp
KHYBER	9,000	16th Sept.	M's. London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

GREGORY APCAR	4,700	2nd Aug.	Calcutta via Straits.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	22nd Aug.	Melbourne via Manila, Thurella, Island, Townsville, Brisbane, and Sydney.
EASTERN	4,200	19th Sept.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

JAPAN	9,000	30 July 8 a.m.	Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe
KASHMIR	9,000	1 Aug. 9 a.m.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama
ST. ALBANS	4,100	2nd Aug.	Yokohama direct.
DUNERA	5,400	5th Aug.	Shanghai only.

For Freight and Passage apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO
22, Des Voeux Road Central. Agents.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA or VANCOUVER via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai and Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

SEWA MARU (Omitting Keelung) Friday, 29th July, at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU (Omitting Manila) Tuesday, 23rd Aug. at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU Friday, 9th Sept. at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

YOKOHAMA MARU Thursday, 4th Aug. at 11 a.m.

KLEIST Sunday, 14th Aug. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

TOTTORI MARU Latter half of August.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AEI MARU Tuesday, 16th Aug. at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU Tuesday, 20th Sept. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

LYONS MARU Thursday, 18th August.

TAKAKA MARU Thursday, 25th August.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KANAGAWA MARU Friday, 16th September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

HAKATA MARU Monday, 18th August.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

HAKODATE MARU Saturday, 6th August.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU Friday, 19th Aug. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

NAGATO MARU Friday, 22nd July.

KITANO MARU Wednesday, 3rd August.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. K. KAMEI, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.



Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on	Will leave on	For
Tjitaroem	Java	3rd Aug.	7th Aug.	Japan
Tjikini	Java	6th Aug.	10th Aug.	Shanghai
Tjiluwong	Hongkong	loading	11th Aug.	Belawan
		8th Aug.		Deli Java
Tjkeboet	Japan	17th Aug.	20th Aug.	Java

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on	Will leave on	For
Tjikembang	Java	28th July	6th Aug.	San Francisco

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE"

Sailing on or about 2nd August.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "CILICIA" Cargo only. Sailing on or about 30th July.

S.S. "TRIESTE" End of August.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "TRIESTE" Sailing Middle of August.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to

From Colombo for South African Ports.

S.S. "EMUKUZI" Sailing about 31st July.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone 1039

Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS. SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong	Leaves Hongkong
CHANGSHA	In Hongkong	for Australia.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares for cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 35.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BECKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

Steamer	Sailing
LONDON, GLASGOW, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	"KASAMA" 13th August.

For particulars of sailings, ship's company, etc. apply to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to REISS & Co., London

General Agents.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
M.V. "GLENADE"	31st July.
"GLENARIFFE"	21st Aug.
"GLENTARA"	4th Sept.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENAMORY"	31st Aug.	GLASGOW, LONDON & ROTTERDAM
"GLENADE"	1st Sept.	GENOA, LONDON & HAMBURG
"GLENARIFFE"	26th Sept.	GLASGOW & ROTTERDAM

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

Telephone No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3596

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

S.S. "VICTORIA" Sailing on or about the 20th Aug.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO. LTD.

Agents

Tel. 3337.

113, Connaught Road Central.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
MANILA	Yuenan	Sat. 30th July at noon.
BANGKOK	Chunshang	Sun. 31st July at 10 a.m.
TIENSIN via W'wei	Chipsing	Sun. 31st July at noon.
HAIPHONG via Holbow	Takaw	Tues. 2nd Aug. at 8 a.m.
BANGKOK via Swatow	Fooshing	Tues. 2nd Aug. at 10 a.m.
KOBE via S'hai & Moji	Yatshing	Tues. 2nd Aug. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kumsang	Tues. 2nd Aug. at 3 p.m.
S'hai & T'au via S'low	Choyssang	Wed. 3rd Aug. at noon.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Tues. 9th Aug. at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Return from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers s.s. "HINSANG" & s.s. "YANNIS" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "KUMSANG" will be despatched on or about Tuesday, 2nd Aug. at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow	30th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shanlung	30th July at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Lingchow	31st July at 10 a.m.
S'hai & NEWCHWANG	Kansu	31st July at 4 p.m.
H'HOW, P'HOI & H'PHONG	Kallong	2nd Aug. at 9 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chengtu	2nd Aug. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	2nd Aug. at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	2nd Aug. at 4 p.m.
W'WEI, CHEFOO & T'HSIN	Kueichow	3rd Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Soochow	4th Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Suiyang	6th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Szechuen	9th Aug. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'low.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong July 29, 1921

Agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Hailong	W. C. Parmore	FRI. 29th July at 2 p.m.
Haiching	A. H. Stewart	TUES. 2nd Aug. at 1 p.m.
Hailong	W. Couper	FRI. 5th Aug. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the C's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.

The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Regular freight and passenger service

between

JAPAN HONGKONG & JAVA.

Sailings subject to alteration.

FOR JAVA.

Ports of call:—Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

S.S. "Samarang Maru" Sailing on or about 21st Aug.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call:—Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "Borneo Maru" Sailing on or about 9th August.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodations, and are fitted with Electric Light, Fans and Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI,

Manager.

No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

SHIPPING NEWS.

COALING AT THE PANAMA CANAL.

Vessels desiring to purchase coal at the Panama Canal should place their orders with the office of the Port Captain at Cristobal or Balboa, stating the number of tons required, and the hour they will be ready to receive the coal. Their order will be transmitted to the plant to which they are assigned to take coal, and they will be expected to be ready to accept delivery at the time specified.

LIVERPOOL'S FACILITIES FOR OIL VESSELS.

Liverpool is giving a lead to other ports in the United Kingdom in regard to the provision of facilities for oil-burning ships trading with the port to replenish their supplies of this liquid fuel. Divergent as the views in shipping circles are on the merits of oil as a source of marine motive power, there are those who evidently believe it has a big future, judging by the enterprise of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board and private firms, for the erection of huge oil tanks on the site on the banks of the Mersey at the Dingle. The work of erection on the Dingle site, which is now all agog with industry has made such progress that there are at present eleven steel tanks completed, with a holding capacity of 92,000 tons of oil. It is claimed that two of these structures are the largest in the world.

PILFERAGE REMEDIES.

The second interim report of the Pilferage Committee of the London Chamber of Shipping condemns the custom of issuing bills of lading with goods received for shipment, as it facilitates pilferage. The report urges shipowners not to issue a "shipped" bill of lading until the goods are on board the steamer. It says that owing to the lack of support, the London police scheme of supervision of cargoes is about to be withdrawn from certain docks chiefly used by lines not controlled in London, but it is understood that the police authorities are considering the extension of the London special lock police scheme for the whole river at a cost of £500,000 per annum. The report further recommends shipowners to keep in touch with the Department of Overseas Trade, and its commercial secretaries abroad, who have already rendered valuable assistance in connection with pilferage.

PROGRESS OF THE MOTOR-SHIP.

The number of motor ships now on hand indicates the remarkable strides which have been made in motor shipbuilding in Great Britain during the past few years. When it is remembered that until the end of the war comparatively little progress had been made in Great Britain in this new branch of shipbuilding, it is a record of which Britain may reasonably be proud that of the half million tons of motor shipping now under construction throughout the world more than half are being built in British yards. Moreover, shipbuilders in the United Kingdom have taken the lead in the construction of large vessels with internal-combustion engines of high power and several are now in hand in which machinery of 6,400 h.p. will be installed, including one for the Ocean Steamship Company (Messrs. Alfred Holt). This new vessel, which will be built by the Caledon Shipbuilding & Engineering Company at Dundee, will have a displacement of 15,000 tons and a speed of approximately 13 knots. The machinery will be supplied by Burmeister & Wain and will comprise two engines of the same size and type as those fitted in the four 14,000-ton Glen-Liners built by Harland & Wolff. Each engine develops 3,200 h.p. in eight cylinders, and the total daily fuel consumption of the vessel when fully laden, including the oil necessary for all the auxiliaries, will be under 20 tons. In accordance with the policy followed by the majority of owners of motor ships, practically all the auxiliary plant will be driven by means of electric motors, and for the provision of the current three 150 kw. Diesel-driven generators are to be installed in the engine-room. Among other recent orders for large motor ships are two 14,000-ton vessels for the Holland-America Line, and a vessel of similar dimensions but designed mainly for passenger carrying is being built to the order of another line. All these vessels are now on the stocks at Harland & Wolff's yards, and in each case twin-screw machinery of 6,400 h.p. will be installed, built to the same design as the engines in the motor ship for the Ocean Steamship Company.

DAY BY DAY.

A report from Fatsan states that hailstones the size of which ranged from that of a pea to a small marble poured down on the city a few days ago and some slight damage has been caused by those of the larger size. Other towns to the south were also visited with a downpour of these hailstones but no serious damage was done.—*Canton Times*.

Revenue Officers under the leadership of Officer Lannigan effected an important haul of opium and arms on a sampan at Yauwatt last night in consequence of information received. Cleverly built into the sides of the sampan was a compartment constructed with whisky cases, and on this being forced open, a gun and 100 rounds of ammunition were discovered, as well as 651 lbs. of raw opium. The mistress and members of the crew were put under arrest.

An exciting incident took place aboard the Sui An on its return from Macao to Hongkong yesterday. A Chinese deck passenger aged 60, jumped overboard, and some anxious moments were experienced while the engines of the steamer were reversed to enable the crew to recover the demented man. At last, in the last stages of exhaustion, the man was brought aboard, and on the arrival of the vessel at Hongkong, he was taken ashore to the Government Civil Hospital.

NEW GOVERNOR OF KWANGSI.

Dr. Ma Chun-Wu, the present secretary-in-chief of the Government who is a native of Kwangsi and a returned student from Germany was appointed Civil Governor of Kwangsi yesterday, says the *Canton Times*. As was announced previously to the undertaking of the campaign against the Kwangsi militarists, the Government is determined to return the province to the people of the province.

Dr. Ma being a native of Kwangsi and an eminent scholar of high standing of the modern type is considered the appropriate man for the position as Governor of Kwangsi and great faith is placed in him in guiding the government of his province in a true democratic way.

The post of secretary-in-chief of the Government, rendered vacant by Dr. Ma's appointment, will be filled by Mr. Hsia Shi former Vice-Minister of Interior.

BASEBALL.

To-morrow's Game.

No baseball practice will be held to-night, owing to games being scheduled for to-morrow and Monday. To-morrow afternoon the locals meet the team from the destroyer Rial at Happy Valley. The game will be called at 4 p.m.

The gods are confident that Rapadio can repeat his performance of holding down the Hongkong hitters, but the locals have improved so noticeably in their batting during the past two weeks, that any pitcher will have to show plenty of stuff to get away from the wrecking crew, once they get under way.

Recent games at Happy Valley have demonstrated that the locals are an aggressive lot of players, who work harder when they are a couple of scores behind, and this sort of fighting spirit is going to pull them over a good many lumpy spots during the season.

Enthusiasm has grown to such an extent that it is now proposed to organize another team, and judging from the results of the practice games, the new team will be able to give Heinie Kroll's pets a good run for their money.

Appel or Pace will pitch to-morrow, with Koch doing the backstopping. It is unlikely that Scott will be back in the lineup for another week.

The game on Monday will be played between the locals and a picked team, and will be a stiff practice game in preparation for the contest with the Japanese team that the locals meet next week.—*Contributed*.

DETECTIVE CHASE SPRINTER.

Charles Gilliland, sprinter and professional footballer, fined £5 at Preston for street betting, was pursued for half a mile and arrested by Detective McCann.

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

New School Fund.

2ND LIST.	
Hon. Sir C. P. Chapin	5,000.00
Mr. Li Ping	2,000.00
Mr. Mok Ken Sang	2,000.00
Mr. Wong Yu Tung	2,000.00
Scholar's Brick Fund	1,778.00
Mr. Ho Kam Tong	1,000.00
Mr. J. Scott Harston	500.00
Sir Ellis Kadoorie	500.00
Mr. Uy Cho Yee	450.35
The Hon. Mr. Chau Siu Ki	300.00
Mr. H. Hancock	250.00
Mr. W. L. Pattenden	100.00
Capt. T. Arthur	100.00
Mr. Wong 'bing Yau	89.99
Mr. Wong Ching Tung	89.99
Mr. W. Allen	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. Armistrong	50.00
Dr. G. H. Thomas	50.00
Mr. J. Mitchell	25.00
Mr. J. McMurray	25.00
Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Allen	25.00
Mr. G. W. White	10.00
Mr. Fung Tat Hang	5.00
Mrs. Archie	5.00
Mr. W. G. Williams	5.00
Miss M. White	5.00
Total 1st List	20,514.05

Sum Total 1st and 2nd Lists i.e. to July 27, 1921. \$36,727.38

TEETHING TIME NEED NOT MEAN TEARS.

When baby's teeth are coming through is a time of worry to many mothers. The little one's gums become swollen and tender, he is cross, does not sleep well, is troubled with constipation, colic or diarrhoea, and sometimes even convulsions seize him.

During this period nothing can equal the use of Baby's Own Tablets. The Canadian children's remedy. They regulate the bowels and stomach and make the teething so easy that the mother scarcely realizes baby is getting his teeth.

These Tablets are equally helpful and harmless to the youngest infant and the child of eight or more, curing constipation, indigestion, colic, diarrhoea, simple fever and expelling worms.

Baby's Own Tablets are to be had from chemists, also post free at 60 cents the visit from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Spruance Road, Shanghai.

SIX V.C.'S FROM THE SLUMS. While Eton, with her great advantages and traditions, won 13 V.C.'s, boys from the slums won six, said the Home Secretary in unveiling a tablet to the memory of 4,000 boys of the Home Office Industrial Schools who fell in the war.

EXCHANGE.

(Opening Rate: closing Rate on Page 11.)

SELLING.	
T/T Demand	2/9
30 d/s	2/9 1/2
60 d/s	2/9 1/2
4 m/s	2/9 1/2
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	119
T/T India	101 1/4
T/T Japan	214 1/2
Demand, India	49 1/4
T/T San Francisco (New York)	49 1/4
T/T Java	158
T/T Manila	Nom.
T/T Hongkong	640
Demand, Paris	—

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C	2/10 1/2
4 m/s D/P	2/11
6 m/s L/C	2/11 1/4
30 d/s, Sydney and Melbourne	3/34
30 d/s, San Francisco (New York)	53
4 m/s, Manila	Nom.
4 m/s, Hongkong	7.00
6 m/s, France	7.20
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	49 3/4
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	214 1/2
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	214 1/2
On Yokohama	101 1/4
Demand, Manila	107 1/2
Demand, Singapore	119
Demand, Batavia	158
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	—
On Bangkok	76 1/4
Sovereign	Nom. 7.05
Gold leaf per Tael	50
Bar Silver, ready	39 1/4
forward	38 1/4
Bank of England rates 5 1/4	—
New York/London	3.58

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 ct. pieces	1 1/2 par.
10 "	1 1/2 p.p.
5 "	1 1/2 dis.
Canton sub. coin	15 3/4 dis.
Hongkong July 29, 1921.	—

RUPTURED SPLEEN.

Sir James Cantlie's Experience.

In the *Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, dated June 15, appears an excellent article on "Spontaneous Rupture of the Spleen" by Dr. A. Ingram and in the same issue Dr. Sir James Cantlie says:—

"My contribution to this subject was in reference to the medico-legal relations of splenic rupture, whilst giving evidence in court in Hongkong in the case of a trial for murder by a man who was said to have hit another over the spleen, with the result that the spleen was ruptured and death occurred from haemorrhage. Post mortem it was found that the man had a rupture of the spleen in its inner aspect—not its outer, as might be expected, seeing that death occurs from violence, either a kick or a blow. This occasioned a very fine medico-legal question. Can a blow over an enlarged spleen cause rupture of the inner aspect of the organ. If it can, then the man who inflicted the blow is guilty of manslaughter in such a case. Or during the excitement of the quarrel, did the turgid spleen rupture spontaneously?" In at least two of the seven cases of ruptured spleen I reported between the years 1888 and 1896 the spleen was ruptured on its inner surface, but I cannot remember seeing a statement as to which surface of the spleen until I read Dr. Ingram's article that the rupture was on the inner aspect of the spleen, where there was a longitudinal rent running parallel with and immediately posterior to the hilum. This is the exact position of the rent in the cases I had reported in 1908.

The whole question from the medico-legal point of view is: Can a blow on the outer surface rupture the spleen in its inner aspect? A clever lawyer could persuade a "favouring" jury that this was impossible from a blow or kick, and that the prisoner cannot be held guilty of hastening the man's death. A blow, he would argue, must show bruising, etc., on the outer side before the inner surface could (if it ever could) be ruptured. On this being believed the prisoner would get off.

That the inner aspect of the spleen should have a more delicate capsule than the outer would be expected theoretically, for on the inner side the spleen rests on the stomach, and there is little or no friction as the spleen moves with the stomach; whereas on the outer side the spleen rubs against the diaphragm with every breath taken, and in time the capsule on the outer side would naturally be the thicker. This may be theoretically correct, but I have not found any such statement to that effect in the textbooks. At long last engaged in the dissecting room for nineteen years, I have not myself dealt with this matter. It is time the matter was cleared up.

THE KWANGSI SITUATION.

Latest News.

Our Canton correspondent, writing regarding the position in Kwangsi, says that an official report is to hand relating to the firing on the Cantonese military motor boat, reported on another page of this paper. The Kwangsi commander at Nanning has now been ordered to hand over all munitions and to leave Nanning at once. Four battalions of troops have been sent to see that this order is carried out and to attack the Kwangsi forces if necessary.

Strong Kwangsi forces are said to be assembling at Lungchow and Cantonese troops have been dispatched to attack that city.

The situation at Lan Chow and Ching Yuen is not very satisfactory as the surrendered Kwangsi commanders have been acting in suspicious manner. There are fears that fighting will break out again.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day		on date.	
Barometer	29.72	29.91	29.87
Temperature	85	79	83
Humidity	77	91	84
Wind Direction	E. N.E.	E.	S.
Wind Force	4	2	2
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.12
Highest open air	—	—	—
Temperature on the 28th	85	—	—
Lowest open air	—	—	—
Temperature on the 29th	79	—	—
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.			
H. K. Observatory, July 29.			

HOTELS.

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REPULSE BAY GARAGE

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Unexcelled cuisine, with French chef. Banquets a specialty. Wines of the best districts of France.

Large playground for children in the park of the hotel, which is the healthiest location in the city.

THOS. COOK & SON, Headquarters, in the building.
Motor bus meets all trains.

L. M. MAILLE,
Manager.

RIVER LEVELS.

As a guide to shippers and others interested in the water levels of the river we have been requested by the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung to publish the following table of water levels. The levels are taken at 10 a.m. each day.

Place of Observation		Highest W. L. ever recorded	Lowest W. L. recorded	W. L. July 27	W. L. July 28
Wuchow, West River		+79.50	-2.42	14.00	—
Kongmoon, "		+14.70	-0.80	4.20	4.20
Linkonghow, North "		+57.00	0	5.50	5.30
Shanghai, "		+27.25	-5.00	3.60	2.90
Shanghai, East "		+15.15	-0.95	2.55	2.10

TIDE TABLE.

25th to 31st July, 1921.

High Water		Low Water	
Day of Month	Time	Day of Month	Time
Mon. 25	5.55 a.m.	Mon. 25	5.51 p.m.
Tue. 26	11.46 a.m.	Tue. 26	7.50 p.m.
Wed. 27	1.24 a.m.	Wed. 27	8.28 p.m.
Thur. 28	2.1 a.m.	Thur. 28	7.45 p.m.
Fri. 29	2.48 a.m.	Fri. 29	6.41 p.m.
Sat. 30	3.25 a.m.	Sat. 30	5.45 p.m.
Sun. 31	4.0 a.m.	Sun. 31	4.45 p.m.

on morning; a afternoon

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
1.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	10 min.
10.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.	10 min.
12.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.	10 min.
1.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	10 min.
3.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	10 min.
4.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.	10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. 2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. 3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. 4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. 5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. 5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. 6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. 7.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. 8.30 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. 9.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. 10.00 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. 10.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. 11.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. 11.30 p.m. to 12.00 a.m. 12.00 a.m. to 12.30 a.m. 12.30 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. 1.00 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. 1.30 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. 2.00 a.m. to 2.30 a.m. 2.30 a.m. to 3.00 a.m. 3.00 a.m. to 3.30 a.m. 3.30 a.m. to 4.00 a.m. 4.00 a.m. to 4.30 a.m. 4.30 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. 5.00 a.m. to 5.30 a.m. 5.30 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. 6.00 a.m. to 6.30 a.m. 6.30 a.m. to 7.00 a.m. 7.00 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. 7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. 8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. 8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. 9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. 9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. 10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. 10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. 11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. 11.30 a.m. to 12.00 a.m. 12.00 a.m. to 12.30 a.m. 12.30 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. 1.00 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. 1.30 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. 2.00 a.m. to 2.30 a.m. 2.30 a.m. to 3.00 a.m. 3.00 a.m. to 3.30 a.m. 3.30 a.m. to 4.00 a.m. 4.00 a.m. to 4.30 a.m. 4.30 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. 5.00 a.m. to 5.30 a.m. 5.30 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. 6.00 a.m. to 6.30 a.m. 6.30 a.m. to 7.00 a.m. 7.00 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. 7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. 8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. 8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. 9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. 9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. 10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. 10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. 11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. 11.30 a.m. to 12.00 a.m. 12.00 a.m. to 12.30 a.m. 12.30 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. 1.00 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. 1.30 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. 2.00 a.m. to 2.30 a.m. 2.30 a.m. to 3.00 a.m. 3.00 a.m. to 3.30 a.m. 3.30 a.m. to 4.00 a.m. 4.00 a.m. to 4.30 a.m. 4.30 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. 5.00 a.m. to 5.30 a.m. 5.30 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. 6.00 a.m. to 6.30 a.m. 6.30 a.m. to 7.00 a.m. 7.00 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. 7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. 8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. 8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. 9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. 9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. 10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. 10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. 11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. 11.30 a.m. to 12.00 a.m. 12.00 a.m. to 12.30 a.m. 12.30 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. 1.00 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. 1.30 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. 2.00 a.m. to 2.30 a.m. 2.30 a.m. to 3.00 a.m. 3.00 a.m. to 3.30 a.m. 3.30 a.m. to 4.00 a.m. 4.00 a.m. to 4.30 a.m. 4.30 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. 5.00 a.m. to 5.30 a.m. 5.30 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. 6.00 a.m. to 6.30 a.m. 6.30 a.m. to 7.00 a.m. 7.00 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. 7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. 8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. 8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. 9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. 9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. 10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. 10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. 11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. 11.30 a.m. to 12.00 a.m. 12.00 a.m. to 12.30 a.m. 12.30 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. 1.00 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. 1.30 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. 2.00 a.m. to 2.30 a.m. 2.30 a.m. to 3.00 a.m. 3.00 a.m. to 3.30 a.m. 3.30 a.m. to 4.00 a.m. 4.00 a.m. to 4.30 a.m. 4.30 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. 5.00 a.m. to 5.30 a.m. 5.30 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. 6.00 a.m. to 6.30 a.m. 6.30 a.m. to 7.00 a.m. 7.00 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. 7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. 8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. 8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. 9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. 9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. 10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. 10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. 11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. 11.30 a.m. to 12.00 a.m. 12.00 a.m. to 12.30 a.m. 12.30 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. 1.00 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. 1.30 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. 2.00 a.m. to 2.30 a.m. 2.30 a.m. to 3.00 a.m. 3.00 a.m. to 3.30 a.m. 3.30 a.m. to 4.00 a.m. 4.00 a.m. to 4.30 a.m. 4.30 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. 5.00 a.m. to 5.30 a.m. 5.30 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. 6.00 a.m. to 6.30 a.m. 6.30 a.m. to 7.00 a.m. 7.00 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. 7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. 8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. 8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. 9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. 9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. 10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. 10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. 11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. 11.30 a.m. to 12.00 a.m. 12.00 a.m. to 12.30 a.m. 12.30 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. 1.00 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. 1.30 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. 2.00 a.m. to 2.30 a.m. 2.30 a.m. to 3.00 a.m. 3.00 a.m. to 3.30 a.m. 3.30 a.m. to 4.00 a.m. 4.00 a.m. to 4.30 a.m. 4.30 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. 5.00 a.m. to 5.30 a.m. 5.30 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. 6.00 a.m. to 6.30 a.m. 6.30 a.m. to 7.00 a.m. 7.00 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. 7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. 8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. 8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. 9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. 9.30 a.m. to 1